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THE STORY
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THE STORY

... OF ...

NEW ENGLAND

ILLUSTRATED

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Being a Narrative of the principal events
from the arrival of the

PILGRIMS IN 1620

and of the

PURITANS IN 1624

to the present time

By

EDWARD OLIVER SKELTON

Member New England Historic Society
and
The Old Planters' Society

10022

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INTRODUCTION

WE have now entered upon the tercentenary of the inception of the movement, which in a few short years, insignificant in the beginning, crystallized itself into what has proven to be up to the present time the greatest power in humanizing the world that has ever been witnessed. That little band of people, who in defence of their convictions of religious freedom, left England and sought an asylum in Holland in 1609, a land where the people lived under a written constitution, expounded by an independent judiciary, worshipping in a religious freedom that received its promptings from the consciousness of the soul, was the haven they reached. It was there that they saw and imbibed the principles of Republicanism that became ingrafted into their conscience and which even before their feet pressed upon the soil of New England gave birth to that compact—the foundation of the constitution of the greatest Republic the world has ever known. It was there that they lived in an atmosphere permeated with religion, where the Bible was read several times a day in every house, where, while they were among them, the people printed twenty-four editions of the New Testament and fifteen of the Bible. Where education was of the supremest importance, and the golden rule the principle under which the people lived. It was with such inherent ideas that the Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620, and on that bleak December day landed on that rock, which was the stepping-stone to a

land of freedom, bringing to the shores of New England a civic liberty, as exemplified in self-government such as they instituted, and which has endured these three hundred years in all the states which make this union. For in the constitution of each state it is written that those things which are forbidden by the moral law and the law of justice shall not be enacted in the government of the state by any human authority or accomplished by any human desire. But it was something more than the love of civic freedom, of religious freedom, that actuated these people. It was their obedience to the laws of God, as from their very souls they interpreted the Scriptures, not with bigotry, not with harshness, but with a sense that to all should be accorded the right to worship God as the individual pleased. No better illustration of this is afforded than their tolerance of Roger Williams for a long time and their final dismissal of him in mildness and love, a fact recognized in after years by Mr. Williams himself, and thus it was that they began, passing through privations and dangers without a murmur, meeting death with calmness, with an absolute submission of personal will to the will of God, and that spirit of mildness which in a few years began to blend with the courageous Puritan spirit. It served to soften and subdue the harshness that was so characteristic of the Puritan, for he was vital in force and in character, uncompromising, dogmatic, intolerant of any religious opinion that did not agree with his own, and yet it was only duty as he saw it that caused him to be bigotted. It was that forceful Puritan spirit, carried down the years, that caused the throwing off of the British yoke, and resulted in the long years of war before the independence of the nation was gained. It was that same Puritan sense of right that caused the abolition of slavery in this country and

four years of that deplorable fratricidal war, which enabled them to keep indissoluble the union of states. It is that great Puritan courage which enabled their sons to wrest from the west the conquest of lands and people that great country with their bone and sinew. It was the Puritan love of freedom that led her descendants to go to the aid of those people living on the little isle near our shores and aid her to throw off the shackles of despotism. It was the Puritan spirit, inherent, of justice that led the people to interpose in the frightful decimating war between two nations and cry "Peace." It is the all-conquering, persistent spirit of the Puritan that has led the onward march to the world's axis. And it is to that Puritan love of freedom that she has stretched forth her hands in glad welcome to the oppressed of other nations. And so it is that we of to-day owe a debt of gratitude that is beyond estimation to the Pilgrim and Puritan fathers, blessed as we are above all other peoples. Let us not forget the inscription on Governor William Bradford's monument at Plymouth: "Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained."

This work was not undertaken with the idea of its being a history, for of histories of the early days there are many, but it was begun and has been completed as a historical narrative, touching upon the principal events that go to make up the history of New England, without treating at wearisome length any portion of the country's history. The illustrations comprise many which are for the first time published. The reproduction, in Governor Bradford's own handwriting, of pages from his history of the Pilgrims, and which include the compact signed that November night in the cabin of the Mayflower, and the list of those who came first in that historic ship. The copy of the charter, the oldest state paper in America.

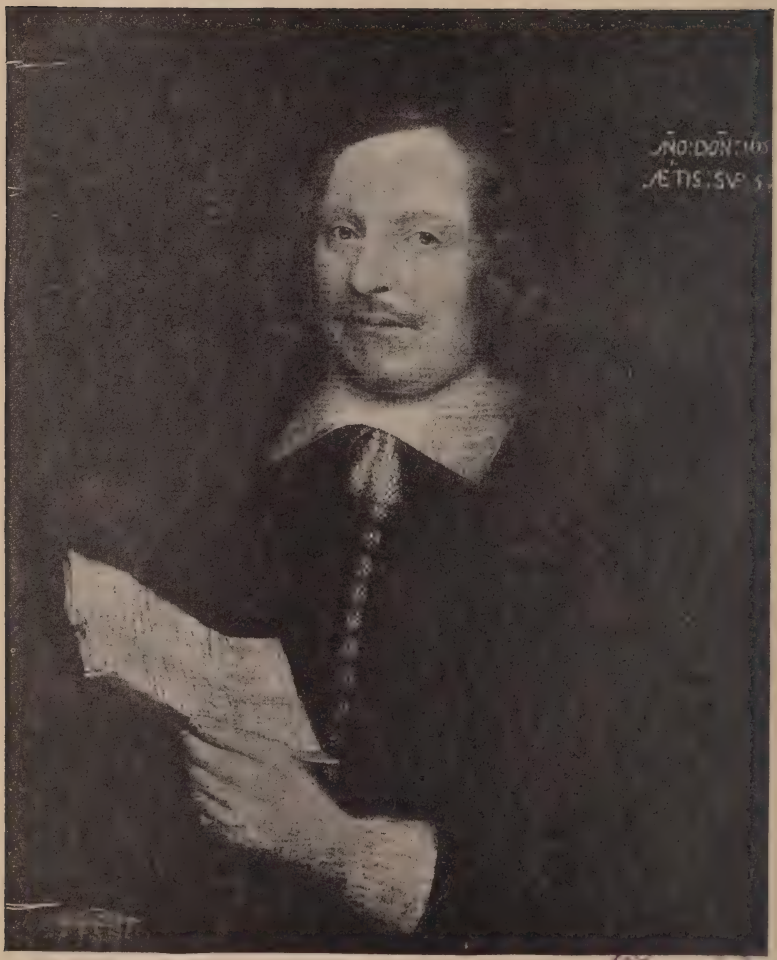
The first order in America for establishing trial by jury. The first Custom House order in America. The first export order. The order prohibiting thatched roofs to the houses. The page from the church records, dismissing Roger Williams from the church. The several deeds from Governor Bradford, Governor Winslow, Elder William Brewster, Myles Standish and others of the Pilgrims, all in the original handwritings, serve to make this work of a great historic value in an illustrative sense, and to the illustrations of the story of the Puritan, and of Boston, the same applies, as the story of the unfoldment of New England's growth is pictured by many illustrations which also receive their first publication in this work. If in the reading of these pages by people far away from Boston it serves to give them a better knowledge of the great eastern metropolis, of its wealth of historical scenes and associations, of its great commercial growth and power which is ever on the increase, the aims of the writer will have been accomplished.

EDWARD O. SKELTON.

January, nineteen hundred and ten.

STORY OF THE PILGRIMS

EARLY HOUSE



GOVERNOR EDWARD WINSLOW

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STORY OF THE PILGRIMS

NEW ENGLAND, hallowed name the world over wherever there is an American; and entwined in the heart strings of every descendant of its early settlers with a love and veneration impossible of description. Whence came its name? And what of and when its birth? Fortunately the answers can be given, not from indistinct mythological haze, but from musty, yellowed tomes, wherein are the records of the founding of what is to-day the greatest nation on the face of the globe. It was in the year 1614 that Capt. John Smith, the celebrated traveler and navigator, explored the coast from Monhigan, an island near the Penobscot River, Maine, to Cape Cod. He made this trip in a boat with eight men for the purpose of bartering with the native Indians and making such discoveries as might be of future advantage to his employers and his country. On his return to England he formed a map from the rough drafts he had made, which he presented to Prince Charles, who was so pleased with his description of this newly discovered region that, turning to Capt. Smith, he said, "Why, this is of a verity New England, and let it so be named." Particularly enthusiastic was Capt. Smith in his report of his observations along the sea coast. He says: "I have seen at least fortie severall habitations upon the sea coast, and sounded about five-and-twenty excellent good harbours. Of all the four parts of the world I have yet seen uninhabited, could I have but means to transport a colony I would rather live here than anywhere; and if it did not maintain itself, were we but once indifferently well fitted, let us starve. Here are many isles planted with corn groves, mulberries, savage gardens, and good harbours. The sea coasts as you pass them, show you all along large cornfields and great troops of well proportioned people." This voyage, which Capt. Smith completed within six months, produced for the promoters of the expedition a profit of $6000; and it was doubtless owing to this result of commercial enterprise, rather than the glowing wonderful

PLYMOUTH ROCK

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description of the country which the Captain gave which led to the fitting out of vessels, for several years, by merchants of Dorchester for taking fish and trading with the Indians for furs. But Capt. Smith was not the first known discoverer of New England and its coast. Lief, the Norseman, and his people were here at an age so remote that scarcely anything is known of it, excepting it may be the inscriptions of rocks which have been discovered, and that wonderful stone tower at Newport, Rhode Island, attributed to their handiwork, for it is of an age that its origin or tradition was unknown to the Indians, who possessed the land in 1600. But of its earliest discovery by a white man, the first Englishman, we have the record, that Bartholomew Gosnold sailed from Falmouth, March 26th, 1602; he took a direct course and made land about Monhigan Island on the 14th of May. He did not enter Massachusetts Bay, but steered directly from Cape Ann to the opposite cape, where he took vast numbers of cod fish and gave to that part of the country the name of Cape Cod. Thus was the fame of the land on the Western Continent shore line made known, and with ship after ship returning to England laden with fish and furs and woods of rare quality, it is not remarkable that there was instilled into the people a restless desire for exploration and adventure. Companies of large capital were formed, and expedition after expedition, under charters from the Crown, were dispatched to settle the land, to fish and hunt and secure from the Indians furs, all to the great financial profit of the companies, and it was not until 1620 that the real beginning, the real foundation of New England, occurred. The events leading to this will be given as briefly as possible.

During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries England throbbed with an intensity of the religious convictions which governed its people, that we of to-day cannot realize. There had been much progress made in the great reformation when Parliament, under Henry VIII., early in the sixteenth century, divorced the National Church from the Roman and substituted the Reigning Sovereign for the Pope of Rome as its head. While this act gave much satisfaction to the reformers, there was but little change made except in the head of the Church, however, and nearly all the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Church were retained, a matter which gave great disappointment to the very large numbers of the people who were eager for a thorough reformation in church forms

MODEL OF MAYFLOWER

PUBLIC

and customs, and they were known as non-Conformists, even by their opponents held up to scorn and derisively termed Puritans—as being too pure to live upon this planet. They did not object to the doctrines of the Church, but strove for its reformation; so strongly did they object to the obnoxious forms and ceremonies of the Church that large numbers of the clergy refused to conform to them in their service. Laws were passed to enforce attendance at church and observance of all its forms and ceremonies. As a result of this attempted proscription, which failed in its purpose to a great degree, hundreds of the clergy were driven from their churches, they having upheld their own faith and that of the rest of the non-Conformists in the belief that the forms and ceremonies were the inventions of men, and sinful to observe and not authorized by Scripture. During the reign of Elizabeth there was a sect known as Separatists, and sometimes as Brownists, from the name of its founder. These people defied the authority of the National Church, declaring it was not a true church, that it was sinful and wrong to attend its worshipping assemblies and listen to the preaching of the word of God therein. These people were opposed by both Conformists (Nationals) and non-Conformists, and they united in having passed by Parliament the most severe laws against those who refused to accept the supremacy of the National Church. The enforcement of these was performed with such strictness that one settlement of the Separatists at Scrooby, in the north of England, were so harassed that for their own safety and peace of mind decided that as they could not continue to worship in their form, without dire results, they would leave England, which they did in 1609, going first to Amsterdam, and on the first of May found refuge in Leyden, in Holland, where they were in subsequent years joined by many others. They were known and termed by all as Pilgrims, and thus was begun a movement, insignificant at its inception, but fraught with most momentous results to the entire civilized world, and, as has been demonstrated, of a deep and profound humanitarian enlightenment.

Here in Leyden this heroic band of exiles found a haven of refuge, they found employment in the spinning of cloth,

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS FROM DELFT HAVEN

for they were skilled in this, and as their religious worship was not interfered with, they were happy and content. As the years passed their numbers increased until over three hundred were in membership, and these exiled Pilgrims rejoiced in what they thought a permanent home—vain hope. Upon the horizon of Europe began to loom the dark clouds of the coming thirty years' war, and the industries of Leyden began to wane, and as the decline in them accentuated, employment was taken from the exiles that the Hollanders themselves might have such as was possible. Then began the first of the hardships which this noble band of men and women were for years to endure, privation became semi-starvation, and yet under the strong leadership of William Brewster, Pastor Robinson, John Carver, and Robert Cushman, they held together, never wavering in their faith. Representations being made to the Crown, permission was granted the company to land upon the Crown's property in Virginia and make settlement. Arrangements were also effected with the Merchant Adventurers Company of London to fit out a ship to convey the Pilgrims to the Virginia colonies and to furnish them with means of sustenance for one year after they had reached their new home. To recompense the company for this, the Pilgrims were to repay the money advanced for this voyage within seven years, with an interest that far exceeded the principal sum employed. These terms were presented to the Pilgrims and caused great discussion. Upon a vote being taken as to removal to Virginia and acceptance of the terms of the Adventure Company, a majority was adverse and decided to remain with their Pastor Robinson, but the minority, which was quite large, listened to the exhortation of their eloquent and faithful leader, William Brewster, who had proven to be stanch and true to them in all their trials and perplexities, and with loyalty they stood by him, agreeing to throw life itself into the balance and accompany him to the new land, and this, notwithstanding that no patent had been granted to them at that time by the Crown, and on July 1st, 1620, an agreement was drawn up and approved, whereby every one who went over should have an interest in the project, everything should be carried on in common for seven years, when it would be divided, houses, lands, goods, chattels; everything being agreed upon, preparation for the emigration of the Pilgrims went on apace. It was agreed that the youngest and strong-

EMBARKATION
OF PILGRIMS
AT
SOUTHAMPTON

est should go, and that Pastor Robinson should remain in Leyden, for the present, with the majority, and that those who were going should be under the charge and control of William Brewster, the ruling elder. The ship Speedwell was sent to bring them away. They all gathered at Delfthaven, where, amid a sorrowful leave-taking, the small band went aboard ship and sailed from the harbor on July 23, 1620, for Southampton, where the ship Mayflower, which had been engaged at London in taking on the stores that were to be transported, was to meet them. Upon arrival there of the Pilgrims, as many as could be accommodated were taken aboard the Mayflower, but it was seen that the capacity of the ship was inadequate to carry all of those who were to go, and so the Speedwell was pressed into service as an auxiliary. One reason for this overcrowding of the Mayflower was that the London company had on their own account sent aboard many persons whom they desired to send over, and who were not members of the Pilgrims' society; how many there were of these it has never been ascertained, but when the ships sailed from Southampton, August 15th, there were one hundred and two Pilgrims aboard, every heart burdened with deep sorrow at thoughts of leaving the dear friends of a lifetime, and yet with hope that in the new country they would find that liberty of religious life and thought which their hearts hungered for and for which they were ready to make all sacrifice. Anticipations of a pleasant voyage were soon rudely dispelled; the ships had but just cleared the English Channel when a terrific storm arose and both vessels sought the harbor of Dartmouth for safety, as the Speedwell proved unseaworthy. On the storm abating, they continued on and entered Plymouth harbor, where the passengers on the Speedwell were transferred to the Mayflower, densely overcrowding it. This historic vessel, which has for ages been the subject of song and story, was a small ship of but one hundred and eighty tons, but seaworthy in every way. On the 16th of September they sailed from Plymouth and headed out into the Atlantic. One can in mind see those noble souls as they stood upon the deck gazing at the fast receding land, what were their thoughts of loved ones left behind, and as the tears rolled down their cheeks. It was the baptism of the new life that was now dawning, a life brief to most of them and fraught with unknown perils and dangers to all. The Pilgrims numbered one hundred and two, of which

ſcite by them done (this their condition conſidered) might be as firme as any patent; and more ſure.

The forme was as followeth.

In ye name of God Amen. We whoſe names are underwriten, the loyall ſubiects of our dread ſouereigne Lord King James by ye grace of God, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c.

Hauing vndertaken, for ye glorie of God, and aduancemente of ye Christian faith, and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye firſt Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia. Doe by theſe preſents ſolemnly & mutualy in ye preſence of God and one of another, Couenant & combine our ſelues togeather into a Ciuill body politick, for our better ordering & preſeruation & furtherance of ye ends aforeſaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute, and frame ſhuch juſt & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as ſhall be thought most meete & conuenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie: Vnto which we promiſe all due ſubmiſſion and obedience. In witnes wher of we haue hereunder ſubſcribed our names at Cap= codd ye .11. of Nouember, in ye year of ye raigne of our ſouereigne Lord king James of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteen and of Scotland ye fifth & fourth An: Dom. 1620.

After this they choſe or rather confirmed M^r John Caruer (a man godly & well approued amongſt them) their Gouernour for that yeare. And after they had prouided a place for their goods, or comon ſtore, (which were long in vnlading for want of boats, foulnes of ye winter weather, and ſickenes of diuers) and begune ſome ſmall cottages for their habitation; as time would admite they met and conſulted of lawes, & ordors, both for their ciuill & military gouernmente, as ye neceſſitie of their condition did require, ſtill adding thereunto as vrgent occaſion in ſeuerall times, and cases did require.

In these hard & difficulte beginings they found ſome diſcontents & murmurings ariſe amongſt ſome, and mutinous ſpeeches & carriages in other; but they were ſoone quelled, & ouercome, by ye wiſe domes, patience, and juſt & equall carrage of things, by ye Gou^r and better part, wch clave faithfully togeather in ye maine. But that which was moſt ſadd, & lamentable, was, that in 2. or 3. monthes time halfe of their company dyed eſpecially in Jan: & February, being ye depth of winter, and wanting houſes & other comforts, being vnfitted with ye Change of

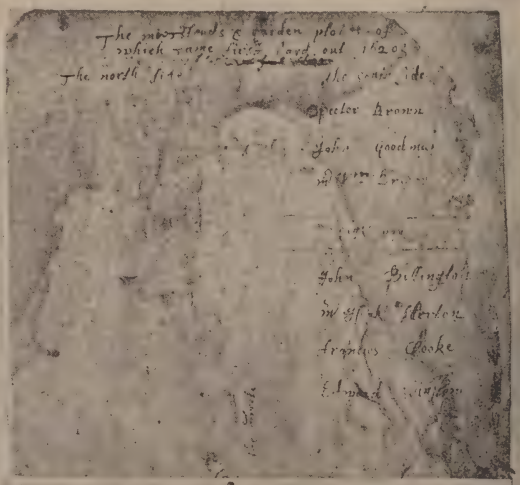
seventy-three were males and twenty-nine females. There were twenty boys and eight girls additional, being mostly children of the emigrants. It was a long and stormy voyage. Storm after storm beset them, and driven far from her course, the little vessel with its precious freight fought the elements sixty-seven days, when with rapturous joy the little band beheld the promised land, and on November 21st, 1620, the Mayflower cast her anchor in Provincetown harbor. During the voyage those who had been sent over by the London company and who were not in sympathy with the Pilgrims in their religious views, endeavored to sow the seeds of discord and were at times turbulent, and as the ship neared land became somewhat fractious. Winslow, in his Journal, says: "This day, November 11th (old style) we came to harbour, observing some not well affected to unity and concord, but gave some appearance of faction; it was thought good there should be an association and agreement that we should combine together in one body, and to submit to such government and governors as we should by common consent agree to make and choose, and set our hands to this that follows, word for word." It was the compact he referred to, which the night before the landing was drawn up, and in the cabin of the Mayflower under the weird rays of the swinging candle lamps was read, discussed, and signed, and as Young in his Chronicles says, "Here for the first time in the world's history the philosophical fiction of a social compact was realized in practice," and that compact became immortal for the reason that it constituted the Pilgrims, a body politic, the first in America, and down through all the coming ages will that compact be ever memorable.

On the opposite page is presented a photographic illustration of the page in Gov. Bradford's handwriting, in his history, of the compact. It seems so wonderful to be able to look, after a lapse of about three centuries, on the handwriting of the author of that compact and know that it is so well preserved. The history of the final disposition of the compact, with all the signatures of that blessed company attached, is not positively known, but it is believed that it, with all the other records, excepting those of the Church, of the Pilgrim colony, were stored in the attic of the County Court House at Plymouth, and that early in the nineteenth century, when that building was greatly damaged by fire, the debris was

LANDING OF THE
PILGRIMS
DEC. 20. 1620

collected and without being examined thrown into the bay, and in addition to the compact it is presumed that the patent or charter shared the same fate, although, singularly, the box in which it came is still preserved.

Following the signing, the company chose John Carver as their first governor. William Brewster, although not ordained, was chosen elder, the spiritual head of the Church, and Myles Standish was made captain and military commander. The morning following the signing of the compact the first landing on American soil was made at Provincetown by Capt. Myles Standish and sixteen men. Exploration of the territory within a few miles, during which signs of Indians were observed, convinced them of the undesirable nature of the location, and upon reporting it to the company, it was decided to take a small shallop and cruise along the coast; this was done and the first night's stop was at what is now Wellfleet. Here they were attacked by Indians, who fled at the first fire from Standish's men. Exploring still further along the coast, they finally reached an island, and the view of land a short distance away led them to sound the depth of water in the harbor. Finding it sufficient for ships of good draught, they made the historical landing December 21st, 1620, and New England was born. The longed-for haven of peace was at hand, and what gladness of heart and reverence must those brave explorers have felt as, kneeling down with uncovered head, they poured out their thanks to Almighty God for the safe delivery into this land of promise, a second Kadish Barnea. Five days later the Mayflower sailed into the harbor with the company of Pilgrims, and casting anchor, the historical voyage was ended and a new life was begun in the, to them, new world. As their eager feet touched first upon that revered granite rock, they gave to it a consecration which will ever more cause it to be looked upon as the most hallowed spot on the Western Continent, for upon that very rock on that very day, there landed—unconsciously—a state free born, full grown, exercising all local municipal and national functions through the voice of the whole people, and with a perfected plan or mechanism for a perfect representative government, which was the foundation of the Great Republic of the United States (since amplified as the nation's needs required). There landed that day an independent church, having a direct connection with Christ, as did the Church in the beginning,



"The meerestreads & garden plotes of [those] which came first laid out 1620.

The north side

The south side

Peter Brown
John Goodman
M. Wm Brewster

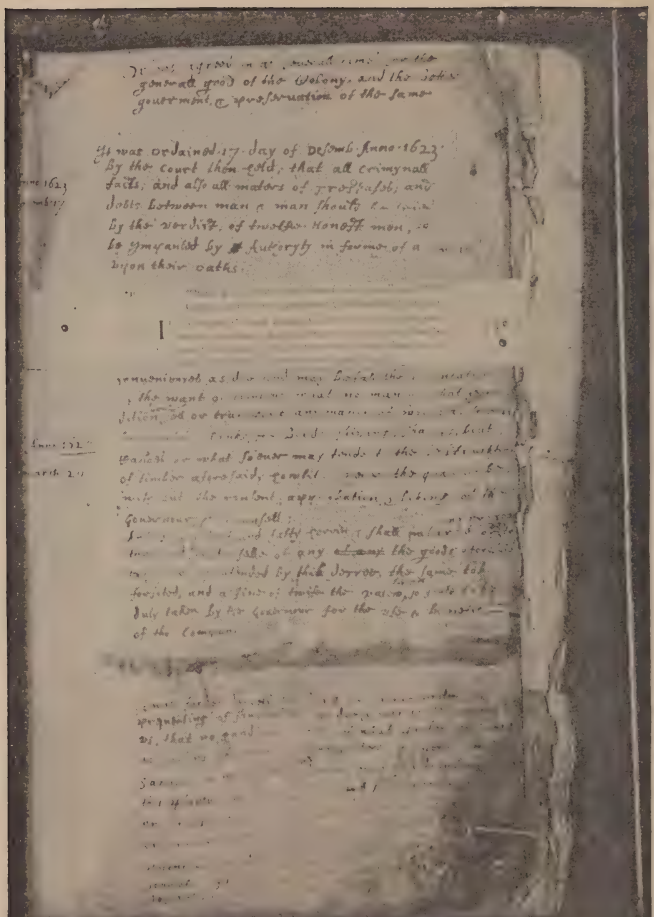
high way

John Billington
Mr Isaak Allerton
Francis Cooke
Edward Winslow

the north

THE FIRST LAND SURVEY AT PLYMOUTH

but without human link or mediation. All this was accorded through the terms of that wonderful compact signed that November night in the darkened cabin of the Mayflower by a people who later proved themselves to be peaceful, affectionate, moderate in government, just one to another, strong of courage, and in both men and women inherent refinement, to whom education and noble behavior were a part of their very selves. It is to such people, who, as they progressed, enacted laws, fundamental but mild, which to-day serve to control in part our great country. To them we owe the first law for the ballot, for trial by jury, for registry of lands in public books, of taxation, of the first customs order, and of the first laws ever enacted in the world, relative to an equal distribution of inheritance among their children. It was with such wise beneficence they formed their colony, and it is under that and the beautiful loving shadows that the Pilgrim father and the sweet tender Pilgrim mother casts upon us that we are living to-day, honored, based upon those principles, by every nation on the globe. It was December 26th, 1620, just one hundred and two days from its departure from Plymouth, England (with singular coincidence, one hundred and two Pilgrims aboard), that the Mayflower dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor. Immediately they planned for their settlement. A street called Leyden was laid out—the original draft is still in existence—where was allotted to various men who desired them lots of ground upon which to build their houses; but first they erected a common house, which was about twenty feet square; this was occupied in January, and as the records state, "the house was as full of beds as they could lie one by another." Rapidly other houses were erected, and by spring the people who survived were well housed. But that first winter was terrible in the extreme; the sufferings and heartaches in that desolate region, as one after another of that brave band passed away are indescribable. The records tell us that in that awful winter nearly every one was ill, one-half of the noble band died, and as Bradford in his history says, "at the time of their most distress there were only six or seven persons left who were in condition to care for the helpless and sick. Of those not afflicted with sickness or lameness two who were so helpful that they furnished a rare example and worthy to be remembered were William Brewster and Myles Standish." The causes which led to this great mor-



ORDER FOR JURY TRIALS

AND ORDER FORBIDDING SENDING AWAY LUMBER

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tality were acute pulmonary tuberculosis, pneumonia, congestions, brought on by wading day after day from boat to shore and back again, tramping through rain, snow, and sleet, camping out and sleeping in wet clothing, with scarce any protection from cold or storm; this, with lack of suitable remedies to attack the disorder, was the cause of the burial of so many on Coles Hill that winter and following spring.

The colonists, as a means of protection, erected upon the hill directly back of their houses, on what is now Burial Hill, a fort, upon which they mounted five cannon, which they had brought with them—fearful of and expecting attack from the Indians at any time. Ceaseless vigilance was required, but their fears and work were needless, for in a short time the Indian Samoset came among them giving evidence of peaceful intentions; and again, a few days later, he returned with Chiefs Sqanto and Grand Chief Massasoyt, with whom the Pilgrims made a treaty, and peace was insured. Friendship with the natives that was then established proved a few winters later the means of saving the lives of so many, when the crops having failed, the Indians brought to them corn from their slender stores.

The four principal men of Plymouth, under whose direction affairs were conducted, were William Bradford, William Brewster, Edward Winslow, and Myles Standish. Gov. Bradford was a member of the church in Scrooby; he was born in 1589, and died in Plymouth 1657. He was governor thirty-one years and managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and wisdom. He wrote a history of Plymouth from its first settlement to 1647, in which was recorded with faithfulness all the events of the colony. This most valuable journal was until a few years ago in England, but fortunately for America the State of Massachusetts secured possession, and it is now in the State Library at the State House. William Brewster was born at Scrooby, 1563; he was an elder in the Pilgrim Church at Scrooby, Leyden, and Plymouth, and for several years officiated, from lack of a pastor, as the spiritual leader of the colonists; to him all questions upon religious life were referred; he died April 16th, 1643. Edward Winslow was a gentleman of fine education and breeding; he was born 1594, and was governor of Plymouth three years; his influence with the Indians was very great, and it was principally through his diplomacy at the first interview

PRISCILLA

PUBLIC

with Massasoyt that the treaty was made possible; he returned to England in 1646, and there remained and died in 1655. The history of the early days at Plymouth which he wrote are known under title, "Winslow's Relation." Myles Standish was essentially a soldier; with all the inborn elements of one, commissioned a captain by Queen Elizabeth for bravery in her service and placed in full charge of the military of the colonists, he displayed great courage, and later, when serving as assistant governor for six years and treasurer for twelve years, he exercised the soundest of judgment. He was never a member of the Plymouth Church, and his motives in joining the expedition are not known. It was probably a desire to gratify his love of adventure. He was born, probably, 1586. His wife, Rose, who accompanied him, died in just one month's time after the arrival at Plymouth. While it is known that he was redoubtable in war, yet he was timorous in the tender feelings of love, and while fearless to face alone a hundred Indians, yet quailed to stand before a maiden's smiling face and wait for "yea or nay" from her. Longfellow has in muse sweetly told the story of his courtship. Priscilla Mullins came in the Mayflower with her father, mother, and brother; the father died during the first month after arrival, the mother and brother the second month. Orphaned, without a relation and nearly all her friends dead or dying, the future for the dear girl did, indeed, look black, but that good man, Elder William Brewster, said, "Priscilla, you will come to my home and you will henceforth be my dear daughter." And it was to the Brewster cabin that John Alden wended his way one day as the messenger from Myles Standish asking for him her hand in marriage. One can picture him standing there with bashful mien, flower in hand, and with a twinge around his own heart, delivering a message for another that his own heart prompted him to say for himself, and which loyalty prevented. And as Priscilla listened we can imagine we see the roguish twinkle in eye and sweet smile, as, turning her head slightly to one side, she archly says, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" Captain Myles Standish, in a short time, as the colony increased in numbers, moved to Duxbury, where he died October 3, 1656. His grave is surmounted by four cannon.

It was ordained the said 29. of marx. 1626
for the prventing smurity, as also for the furdering
of our trade, that no corne, beans, or pease be
marx 29. 1626 transported, imbarked or sold to that end to be con-
vayed out of the Colony without the leave & licence
of the gouernour & counsell; the breach wherof to be
punished with loss of the goods so taken or proued
to be sould; & the seler further fined, or punished, or
both at the discretion of y^e gou^r & counsell.

It was agreed vpon by the whole courte held the 6. of
January 6. 1627 Januar. 1627. that from henceforward no dwelling-house was to be couered with any kind of
thatche as straw, reed, &c. but with either bord, or pale or the like; to wch
end all that were to be new built in the towne.

March 29. 1626. *42 *It was ordained the said 29. of March. 1626. for the preventing of smurity, as also for the furdering of our trade, that no corne, beans, or pease, be transported, imbarked or sold to that end to be convayed out of the colony without the leave & licence of the Gouernour & Counsell; the breach wherof to be punished with lose of the goods so taken or proued to be sould; & the seler further fined, or punished, or both at the discretion of y^e Gou^r & counsell.

January 6. 1627. It was agreed vpon by the whole courte held the 6. of Januar. 1627. that from henceforward no dwelling-house was to be couered with any kind of thatche as straw, reed, &c. but with either bord, or pale or the like; to wch end of all that were to be new build in the towne.

FIRST CUSTOM HOUSE ORDER IN AMERICA. AND THATCHED ROOF ORDER

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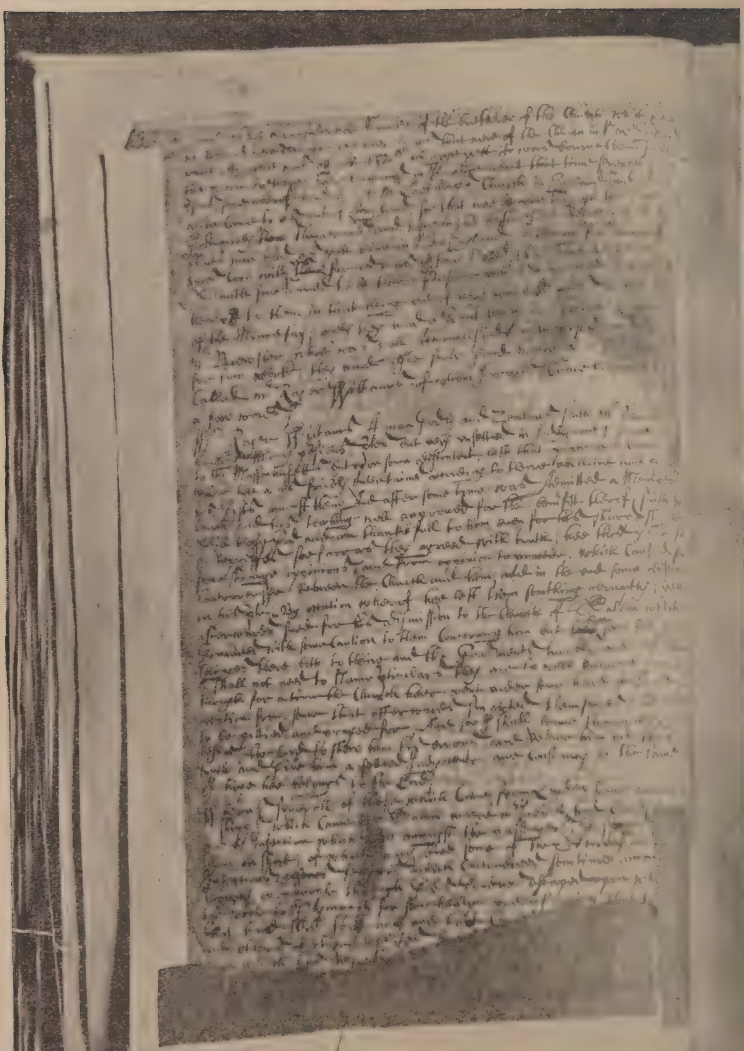
Upon the death of Gov. Carver, which occurred in the spring of 1621, Bradford was appointed in his stead. The ship Fortune arrived, bringing stores and thirty-five emigrants, followed directly by the Anne, with thirty-one. From this time on additions to the colony were many, until in 1629 there were nearly three hundred people that year who witnessed the last of emigration from Leyden, and between 1630 and 1633 many of the colonists began to seek homes outside the little town of Plymouth; some moved to Duxbury, Marshfield, Eastham, Scituate, Taunton, Rehoboth, Sandwich, Yarmouth, and Dartmouth. Among those who settled in Duxbury were Myles Standish, Love Brewster, Samuel Eaton, Joseph Rogers, and Henry Sampson; those settled in Dartmouth were John Cooke, George Soule; those in Scituate, Resolved White, the brother of Perigrene White, the first white child who was born in New England, in Provincetown harbor December 7th, 1620, and Richard More, whose name is said to have been changed to Mann; he died in Scituate, 1656. It is believed that upon a portion of the land which he owned is now situated the magnificent estate of Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, known as Dreamwold, which is considered the most beautiful gentleman's estate on the coast of America. Those who went to Yarmouth were Francis Billington, Edward Doty, Samuel Fuller, Giles Hopkins.

About the year 1634 people from the Massachusetts Bay colony, in Salem and Boston, began to settle within the domain of the Pilgrims, and with few exceptions these people were the only ones thereafter to increase the colony. When the General Court, consisting of deputies from the several towns, was established in 1639, so large had been the emigration from the Massachusetts Bay colony that six towns or settlements, besides Plymouth on the south shore, were represented.

The colonists had suffered in the way of securing pastors for the church, and in the main the religious teachings were by Elder William Brewster and others, but in 1632 Roger Williams left the Salem church, where he was assistant to the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the pastor, and came to Plymouth, where, as Bradford records, "he exercised his gifts amongst them, and after some time was admitted a member of the church," but within a year he caused great dissatisfaction by promulgating the views through a paper, in which



PAGE FROM CHURCH RECORDS
DISMISSAL OF ROGER WILLIAMS

he asserted that the charter gave no title to the land; that the colonists were guilty of sin in taking the land from the Indians without a title from them; that King James told a solemn public lie, because in his patent he blessed God that he was the first Christian prince that had discovered this land, and also cast several other severe reflections upon King James and King Charles.

The leaders, at an held meeting of the church, rebuked him for this and by vote inscribed upon the church records dismissed him from further service with them. As the years passed the Pilgrim colonists and the Massachusetts Bay people gradually came closer together, until finally they appeared to be one people, but they continued under the wise administration of Brewster, who died in 1643; of Winslow, who left for England in 1646; of Standish, who died in 1656; of Bradford, who died in 1657; and from that time the orginal settlers gradually passed away; Elder Cushman in 1691, leaving a widow who was Mary Allerton, who as a girl eleven years of age came over in the Mayflower, and John Cooke, as the only original survivors. John Cooke passed on in 1698, and in 1699 Mary Allerton Cushman, the last survivor of the Mayflower Pilgrims, was laid to rest in the land on Burial Hill, which she learned to love so well. What lessons those people taught us. What humanizing precepts they instilled into each other, and in later years others with whom they came in contact, and the spirit which they imbued in the people is reflected in the present solidified patriotism of the nation. Upon Governor Bradford's monument is inscribed these words, "Do not basely relinquish what the fathers with difficulty attained." The spirit of those words has come down to us generation after generation, until they have become a concrete part of the people and the nation.

Hallowed is the spot where these people landed, lived, died. Hallowed now and evermore their memory.

The names of those which came over first, in y^e^ year 1620. and were (by the blessing of God) the first beginners, and (in a sort) the foundation, of all the plantations, and Colonies, in New-England. (And their families)

In John Carver.
Katherine his wife.
8 Desire minter, &
2. man-servants.
John Howland.
Roger Wilder.
William Latham, a boy,
& a maid servant, & a
child, y^t^ was put to him
called Jasper More.

In William Brewster.
Mary his wife, with
2. sons, whose names
6 were Love, & Wrasling.
and a boy was put to
him called Richard More, and another of his brothers
the rest of his Children
were left behind, & came
over afterwards.

In Edward Winslow
Elizabeth his wife, &
2. men servants, called
5 Georg Soule, and
Elias Story; also a litle
girle was put to him called
Ellen, the sister of Richard
more.

William Bradford, and
2 Dorothy his wife, having
but one child, a sone left
behind, who came afterward.

In Isaack Allerton, and
Mary his wife; with 3. Children
6 Bartholmew
Remember, &
Mary. and a servant boy.
John Hooke.

In Samuell fuller, and
2 a servant, called
William Button. His wife
was behind, & a child, which
came afterwards.

John Crakston, and his sone
2 John Crakston.

Captin myles Standish
2 and Rose, his wife

In Christopher martin,
4 and his wife; and 2. servants,
Salamon prower, and
John Langemare

In William Mullines, and his
5 wife; and 2. Children
Joseph, & priscila; and a servant
Robart Carter.

In White William White, and
Susana his wife; and one sone,
6 caled resolved, and one borne
a ship-bord caled perigrine; &
2. servants, named
William Holbeck, & Edward Thomson

In Hopin Steven Hopkins, &
Elizabeth his wife; and 2.
Children, caled Giles, and
8 Constanta a doughter, both
by a former wife. and 2. more
by this wife, caled Damaris, &
Oceanus, the last was borne at
Sea. and 2. servants, called
Edward Doty, and Edward Lidster.

In Richard Warren, but his
1 wife and Children were left
behind and came afterwards

John Billinton, and Ellen his wife;
4 and 2 sons, John [illegible] were

Edward Willie, and Ann his wife,
4 and 2. Children that were their
Cosens; Henery Samson, and Humil-
lity Coper

John Tillie, and his wife, and
3 Elizabeth their doughter.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE MAYFLOWER

Who these revered forefathers were and of their history the interest never fails, and to their descendants the immortal roster is ever welcome reading. In Governor William Bradford's history the names of all who came over in the Mayflower, with their later histories, are given in his own handwriting, and are herewith given in the original phraseology, and in addition, a photographic illustration from his history of the first page of the list. All the subsequent pages are in the same style of writing and arrangement. It will be noticed that the manner of spelling proper names was different in those days than at present, and to that no doubt is attributable the difficulty some experience in tracing their ancestry back to the Pilgrims.

From Gov'r Bradford's History

The names of those which came over first, in ye year 1620, and were by the blessing of God the first beginers and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations and colonies in New-England, and their families.

Mr. John Carver; Katherine, his wife; Desire Minter, & 2. man-servants, John Howland, Roger Wilder; William Latham, a boy, & a maid servant & a child yt was put to him called Jasper More.

Mr. William Brewster; Mary, his wife; with 2 sons, whose names were Love & Wrasling; and a boy was put to him called Richard More; and another of his brothers. The rest of his children were left behind & came over afterwards.

Mr. William Winslow; Elizabeth, his wife; & 2 men servants, caled Georg Sowle and Elias Story; also a little girle was put to him, caled Ellen, the sister of Richard More.

William Bradford, and Dorothy, his wife; having but one child, a sone, left behind, who came afterward.

Mr. Isaack Allerton, and Mary, his wife; with 3 children, Bartholomew, Remember, and Mary; and a servant boy, John Hooke.

Mr. Samuel Fuller, and a servant, caled William Butten. His wife was behind & a child, which came afterward.

John Crakston, and his sone, John Crakston.

Captain Myles Standish and Rose, his wife.

Mr. Christopher Martin and his wife, and 2. servants, Salamon Prower and John Langemore.

WINSLOW TABLE
CARVER AND BREWSTER CHAIRS
AND PEREGRIN WHITE CRADLE

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Mr. William Mullines, and his wife, and 2. children, Joseph and Priscila; and a servant, Robert Carter.

Mr. William White, and Susana, his wife, and one sone caled Resolved, and one borne a ship-bord, caled Peregriene; and 2. servants, named William Holbeck & Edward Thomson.

Mr. Steven Hopkins & Elizabeth, his wife, and 2. children, caled Giles and Constanta, a doughter, both by a former wife and 2. more by this wife, caled Damaris and Oceanus; the last was borne at sea; and 2 servants caled Edward Doty and Edward Litster.

Mr. Richard Warren; but his wife and children were lefte behind, and came afterwards.

John Billinton, and Elen, his wife, and 2. sons, John & Francis.

Edward Tillie, and Ann, his wife; and 2. children that were their cossens, Henery Samson and Humillity Coper.

John Tillie, and his wife; and Elizabeth, their daughter.

Francis Cooke, and his sone John. But his wife & other children came afterwards.

Thomas Rogers, and Joseph, his sone. His other children came afterwards.

Thomas Tinker, and his wife, and a sone.

John Rigdale, and Alice, his wife.

James Chilton, and his wife, and Mary, their doughter. They had an other doughter, yt was maried came afterward.

Edward Fuller, and his wife and Samuell, their sone.

John Turner, and sones. He had a doughter came some years after to Salem, where she lives.

Francis Eaton, and Sarah, his wife, and Samuele, their sone, a yong child.

Moyses Fletcher, John Goodman, Thomas Williams, Digerie Preist, Edmond Margeson, Peter Browne, Richard Britterige, Richard Clarke, Richard Gardenar, Gilbart Winslow.

John Alden, was hired for a cooper at South-Hampton, wher the ship victuled; and being a hopfull yong man, was much desired, but left to his owne liking to go or stay when he came here, but he stayed and maryed here.

John Allerton and Thomas Enlish were both hired, the later to goe mr of a shalop here, and ye other was reputed as one of ye company, but was to go back (being a seaman)

*Desemb: 30. 1631.

FRANCES EATON of New Plimoth, hath sould vnto m^r William Brewster of the same towne, one share of land, containing twenty Acers, lying at the place comonly called Nothingelse, next ajoyning to the land of the said William Brewster lying to the north therof on the one side; 17

And hauving the reseadew of the land of the foresaid Frances Eaton lying to the sowthward therof; for & in Consideration that the said William Brewster, shall pay his purchas for four shars which comes to 21^li 12^s sterling; the which the said William Brewster doth bind himselfe by these presentes to discharge, & free the said Francis Eaton wholy of the same. & the said Francis Eaton doth likwise by these presents confeirme, for him, his heirs, & executores for euer the said portion of land aboue said, to the said William Brewster to him & his heires for euer. in witnes wherof they haue heareunto put their hands. the day & year aboue writen.

Frances Eaton

Willm Brewster.

desemb: 30: 1631

frances Eaton of new plimoth, yeat sould vnto m^r William Brewster of this same towne, one share of land, containing twenty acres, lying at the place comonly called Nothingelse, next ajoyning to the land of the said William Brewster lying to the north therof on the one side; & the land of the said frances Eaton lying to the sowthward therof: for & in consideration that the said William Brewster, shall pay his purchas for four shars which comes to 21^li 12^s sterling; the which the said William Brewster doth bind himselfe by these presentes to discharge, & free the said frances Eaton wholy of the same. & the said frances Eaton doth likwise by these presents confeirme, for him, his heirs, & executores for euer the said portion of land aboue said, to the said William Brewster to him & his heires for euer. in witnes wherof they haue heareunto put their hands. the day & year aboue writen.

Frances Eaton

Willm Brewster

3

[illegible] aboue writen [illegible] of plimoth [illegible] lying in the aforsaid [illegible] the foresaid portion, [illegible] & in consideration of [illegible] Eaton [illegible]

for the help of others behind. But they both dyed here before the ship returned.

There were allso other 2, seamen hired to stay a year here in the country, William Trevore, and one Ely. But when their time was out they both returned.

These, bening aboute a hundred sowls, came over in this first ship; and began this worke, which God of his goodnes hath hithertoo blesed; let his holy name have ye praise.

In the year 1650 Governor Bradford, feeling that his history, although finished as far as the record to 1648, was not complete without giving all the particulars of those who came over in the Mayflower, added to it as follows, and it is the last that he wrote:

And seeing it hath pleased him to give me to see 30. years compleated since these beginings; and that the great works of his providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy my paines to take a view of the decreasings and increasings of these persons, and such changs as hath pased over them & theirs in this thirty years. It may be of some use to such as come after; but, however, I shall rest in my owne benefite. I will therfore take them in order as they lye.

Mr. Carver and his wife dyed the first year; he in ye spring, she in ye somer; also, his man Roger and ye litle boy Jasper dyed before either of them, of ye commone infection. Desire Minter returned to her friends, & proved not very well, and dyed in England. His servant boy Latham, after more than 20. years stay in the country, went into England, and from thence to the Bahamy Islands in ye West Indies, and ther, with some others, was starved for want of food. His maid servant maried, & dyed a year or tow after, here in this place. His servant, John Howland, maried the doughter of John Tillie, Elizabeth, and they are both now living and have 10. children, now all living; and their eldest daughter hath 4. children. And ther 2. daughter, 1. all living; and other of their children mariagable. So 15. are come of them.

Mr. Brewster lived to very old age; about 80. years he was when he dyed, having lived some 23. or 24. years here in ye countrie; & though his wife dyed long before, yet

Of plimoth plantation

And first of ye occasion, and Inducments ther vnto; the which that I may truly vnfould, I must begine at ye very roote & rise of ye same: the which I shall endeuor to manefest in a plaine stile; with singuler regard vnto ye simple trueth in all things, at least as ~~neer~~ near as my slender Judgmente can attaine the same.

1. Chapter

It is well knowne vnto ye godly, and judicious; how euer since ye first breaking out of ye light of ye gospell in our Honourable nation of England (which was ye first of nations, whom ye Lord adorned ther with, after ye grosse darknes of popery which had couered & ouerspred ye Christian worlde) what warrs & oppositions euer since Satan hath raised, maintained, and continued against the saincts, from time, to time, in one sorte, or other. Some times by bloody death & cruell torments; other whiles ymprisonments, banishments, & other hard vsages: as being loath his kingdom should goe downe, the trueth preuaile; and ye Churches of god reuerte to their anciente puritie; and recouer their primitiue order, libertie, & beautie: But when he could not preuaile by these means, against the maine trueths of ye gospell; but that they began to take roting in many places; being watered with ye bloud of ye martires, and blesed from heauen with a gracious encrease: He then began to take him to his anciente Strategemes, vsed of old against the first Christians: that when by ye bloody, & barbarous persecutions of ye Heathen Emperours, he could not stope, & subuerte the course of ye Gospell; but that it speedily ouerspred, with a wounderfull celeritie, the then best known parts of ye world: He then begane to sow errours, heresies, and wounderfull dissentions amongst ye professours them selues (working vpon their pride, & ambition, with other corrupte passions, ymcidente to all mortall men; yea to ye saints them selues in some measure) by which wofull effects followed; as not only bitter contentions, & hartburnings, schismes, with other horrible confusions: But Satan tooke occasion, & aduantage therby to forge & put in a number of vile ceremoneys, with many vnprofitable Cannons, & decrees which cave since been as snares, to many yoore, & peacable souls, euen to this day: So as in ye anciente times, the persecu-

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she dyed aged. His sone Wrastle dyed a yonge man unmaried; his sone Love lived till this year 1650, and dyed and left 4. children now living. His doughters which came over after him are dead, but have left sundry children alive; his eldest sone is still liveing, and hath 9. or 10. children; one maried who hath a child or 2.

Richard More, (his brother dyed the first winter;) but he is maried and hath 4. or 5. children all living.

Mr. Ed. Winslow his wife dyed the first winter; and he maried with the widow of Mr. White, and hath 2. children living by her marigable, besids sundry that are dead. One of his servants dyed, as also the little girle, soone after the ships arivall. But his man Georg Sowle, is still living, and have 8. children.

William Bradford his wife dyed soone after their arivall; and he maried againe; and hath 4. children, 3. whereof are maried. .

Mr. Allerton his wife dyed with the first, and his servant John Hooke. His sone Bartle is maried in England, but I know not how many children he hath. His doughter Remember is maried at Salem & hath 3. or 4. children living. And his doughter Mary is maried here, and hath 4. children. Him selfe maried againe with ye doughter of Mr. Brewster, & hath one sone living by her, but she is long since dead. And he is maried againe, and hath left this place long agoe. So I account his increase to be 8. besids his sons in England.

Mr. Fuller, (his servant dyed at sea); and after his wife came over, he had tow children by her, which are living and growne up to years; but he dyed some 15. years agoe.

John Crakston dyed in the first mortality; and about some 5. or 6. years after, his sone dyed; having lost him selfe in ye wodes, his feet became frosen, which put him into a feavor, of which he dyed.

Captain Standish his wife dyed in the first sicknes, and he maried againe, and hath 4. sones liveing, and some are dead.

Mr. Martin, he & all his, dyed in the first infection not long after the arivall.

Mr. Molines, and his wife, his sone, and his servant, dyed the first winter. Only his doughter Priscila survived, and maried with John Alden, who are both living and

Capt Myles Standish of Plymouth hath sold unto Edw: Wynslow of the same two acres of land lying in the north field between the late Insig of John Wynslow on the South side & Francis Eaton on the North now in the possession of Edward Winslow aforesaid (being by him purchased & acknowledged as above mentioned) for & in consideration of seaven pounds of lawfull money of England. The said Myles Standish [illegible] to confirm the right & title thereof to the said Edward Winslow [illegible] heires for ever.

Myles Standish

MYLES STANDISH SIGNATURE TO DEED

have 11. children. And their eldest doughter is maried & have 5. children.

Mr. White and his 2. servants dyed soone after ther landing, his wife maried with Mr. Winslow (as is before noted). His 2 sones are maried, and Resolved hath 5. children, Perigrine tow, all living. So their increase are 7.

Mr. Hopkins and his wife are now both dead, but they lived above 20. years in this place, and had one sone and 4. doughters borne here. Ther sone became a seaman, & dyed at Barbadoes; one daughter dyed here, and 2. are maried; one of them hath 2. children; & one is yet to mary. So their increase which still survive are 5. But his sone Giles is maried and hath 4 children. His doughter Constanta is also maried and hath 12. children, all of them living and one of them maried.

Mr. Richard Warren lived some 4. or 5. years, and had his wife come over to him, by whom he had 2. sones before dyed; and one of them is maryed, and hath 2. children. So his increase is 4. But he had 5. doughters more, came over with his wife, who are all maried, & living & have many children.

John Billinton, after he had been here 10. years, was executed for killing a man; and his eldest sone dyed before him; but his 2. sone is alive and maried & hath 8. children.

Edward Tillie and his wife both dyed soon after their arivall; and the girle Humility, their cousen, was sent for into England and dyed ther. But the youth Henery Samson is still living, and is maried & hath 7. children.

John Tillie and his wife both dyed a litle after they came ashore; and their doughter Elizabeth maried with John Howland, and hath issue as is before noted.

Francis Cooke is still living a very olde man, and hath seene his childrens children have children; after his wife came over, (with other of his children,) he hath 3. still living by her, all maried, and have 5. children; so their increase is 8. And his sone John, which came over with him is maried, and hath 4. children living.

Thomas Rogers dyed in the first sicknes, but his sone Joseph, is still living, and is maried, and hath 6. children. The rest of Thomas Rogers (children) came over & are maried & have many children.

Thomas Tinker, his wife and sone all dyed in the first sicknes.

PLYMOUTH CHARTER
OLDEST STATE PAPER IN AMERICA

And so did John Rigdale and his wife.

James Chilton and his wife also dyed in the first infection. But their daughter Mary is still living and hath 9. children; and one daughter is maried, & hath a child; so their increase is 10.

Edward Fuller and his wife dyed soone after they came ashore; but their sone Samuell is living, & maried, and hath 4. children or more.

John Turner and his 2. sones all dyed in the first siknes, but he hath a daughter still living at Salem, well maried and approved of.

Francis Eaton his first wife dyed in the generall sicknes; and he maried againe, & his 2. wife dyed, & he maried the 3. and had by her 3. children. One of them is maried, & hath a child; the other are living, but one of them is an ideote. He dyed about 16. years agoe. His sone Samuell, who came over a suckling child, is allso maried, and hath a child.

Moyses Fletcher, Thomas Williams, Digerie Preist, John Goodman, Edmond Margeson, Richard Britteridge, Richard Clarke. All these dyed sone after their arivall, in the generall sicknes that befell. But Digerie Preist had his wife & children sent hither afterwards, she being Mr. Allertons sister. But the rest left no posteritie here.

Richard Gardinar beame a seaman, and dyed in England or at sea.

Gilbert Winslow, after diverse years aboad here, returned into England and dyed ther.

Peter Brone maried twise. By his first wife he had 2. children, who are living, & both of them maried, and the one of them have 2. children; by his second wife he had 2. more. He dyed about 16. years since.

Thomas English and John Allerton dyed in the generall siknes.

John Alden maried with Priscila, Mr. Mollines his doughter, and had issue by her as is before related.

Edward Doty & Edward Litster, the servants of Mr. Hopkins. Litster, after he was at liberty, went to Virginia and ther dyed, but Edward Doty by a second wife hath 7. children, and both he and they are living.

WILLIAM BRADFORD'S MONUMENT, PLYMOUTH

Of these 100. persons which came first over in this first ship together, the greater halfe dyed in the generall mortality; and most of them in 2. or three monthes time. And for those which survived, though some were ancient & past procreation, & others left ye place and countrie, yet of those few remaining are sprunge up above 160. persons, in this 30. years, and are now living in this presente yeare, 1650, besids many of their children which are dead, and come not within this account.

And of the old stock (of one & other) ther are yet living this present year, 1650, nere 30. persons.

Let the Lord have ye praise, who is the High Preserver of men.

To the Bradford history was later added by some unknown hand the following:

Twelfe person liveing of the old stock this present yeare 1679.

Two persons liveing that came over in the first shipe, 1620, this present yeare, 1690. Resolved White and Mary Cushman, the daughter of Mr. Allerton.

And John Cooke, the son of Francis Cooke that came in the first ship is still liveing this present yeare 1694.

And Mary Cushman is still living this present year 1698.

And so ends this precious memorial of the forefathers. Written by hands long since at rest, the record brings to the heart as we read it emotions of the greatest reverence. To perfect the chronology, it may be noted, that of the three last survivors mentioned above, Resolved White died in 1680, John Cooke in 1694, and Mary Allerton Cushman, the last, in 1699.

As an appendix to this list by Governor Bradford, of the Mayflower Pilgrims, it has been thought advisable to give such additional matter as could be obtained relative to whom these people were married and their removals. It is to be understood that after a lapse of three centuries the authenticity cannot be guaranteed, but it has been procured from the best obtainable source and is believed to be correct:

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MAYFLOWER

John Alden, was the last survivor of those who signed the compact, and died September 12, 1687, aged 87 years; married Priscilla Mullins and had eleven children.

Isaac Allerton, married first in 1611 Mary Norris of Newbury, England; she died in 1621; second, Fear Brewster, daughter of Elder William Brewster; she died December 12, 1634, leaving one son; third, he married Joanna ———, whose name and death date are unknown. He died 1659.

Mary Allerton, who married Elder Thomas Cushman, was the last survivor, and died 1699. She had four children.

Remember Allerton, married Moses Maverick of Salem, and died at unknown date, leaving four children.

Eleanor Billinton, the widow of John, who was hanged for murder in 1630, married Gregory Armstrong in 1638, and died in 1650.

Francis Billinton, son of Eleanor and John, married the widow of Christian Eaton, by whom he had eight children; he removed in 1645 to Yarmouth, and died there in 1650.

William Bradford, the author of the priceless history, was married first to Dorothy May, who was drowned in the harbor at Provincetown, December 7, 1620. He married a second wife, Alice Carpenter Southworth, the date of whose death is unknown. He died May 9, 1657.

William Brewster, married Mary ———, who died 1626. He died April 16, 1643.

Love Brewster, son of William, married, 1634, Sarah, daughter of William Collier. He removed to Duxbury, where he died 1650, leaving ten children.

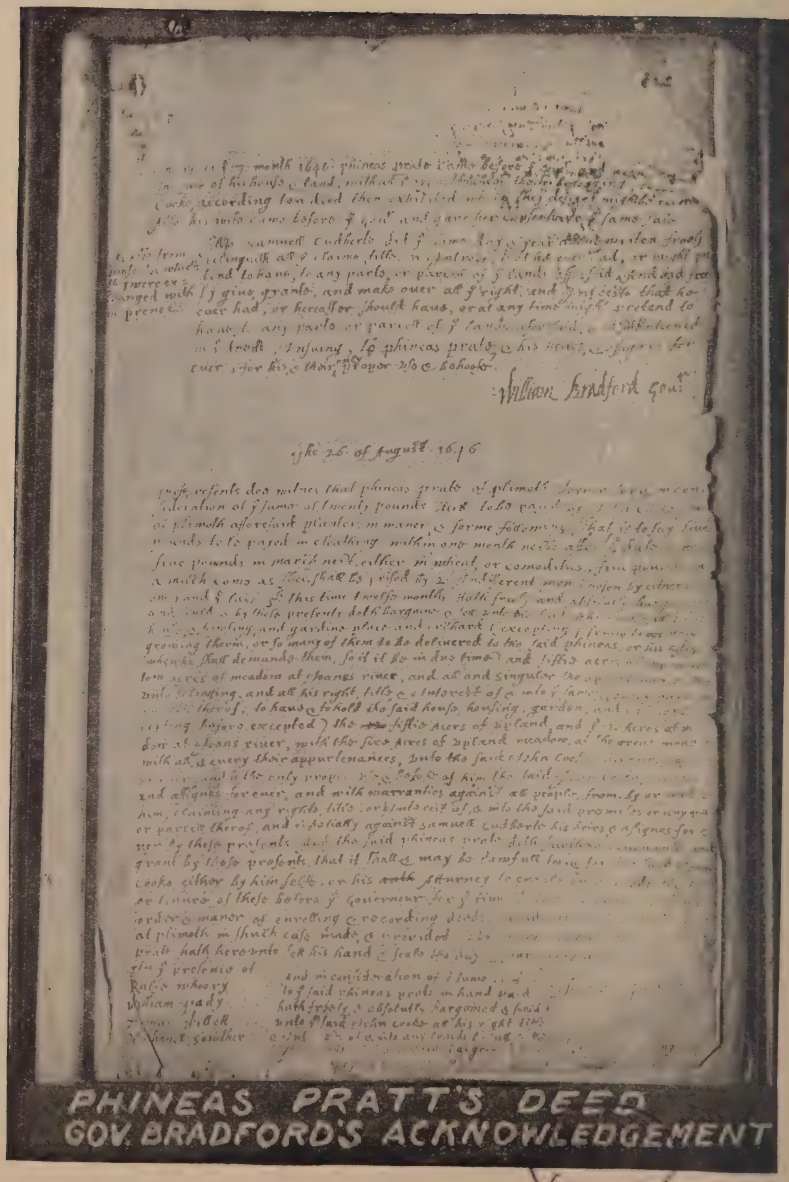
Wrestling Brewster, son of William, died when quite young; never married.

Peter Browne, married the widow Martha Ford, and died in 1633, leaving four children, all of whom married.

James Chilton, died in Provincetown harbor, December 8, 1620, and his wife early 1621.

Mary Chilton, their daughter, married John Winslow, and had ten children.

Francis Cooke, by his wife Esther had one son, John. He had severe differences over religious matters with the leaders and removed to Dartmouth, where he espoused the Baptist faith, and became a minister, but later he returned to Plymouth, where he died 1663.



PHINEAS PRATT'S DEED
GOV. BRADFORD'S ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

John Cooke, his son, removed to Dartmouth, with his father, where he died, it is supposed, about 1694, leaving four children.

Humility Cooper, returning to England died there unmarried.

Edward Doty, married Faith Clarke, who was probably his second wife; they had nine children, some of whom removed to New Jersey, Long Island, and elsewhere. He removed to Yarmouth, where he died August 23, 1655. He came as a servant to Stephen Hopkins, and was headstrong and wild in his youth. He was one of the principals in the first duel ever fought in New England.

Francis Eaton, and his first wife Sarah, who came with him, had one son, Samuel. He married the second time, and also a third time to Christian Penn, in 1627. He died 1633, leaving three children.

Samuel Eaton, his son, married in 1661, Martha Billington. He removed to Duxbury in 1663, and later to Middleboro, where he died 1684, leaving one child.

Moses Fletcher, married a widow named Sarah Dingby in 1613. He died February, 1621.

Edward Fuller, and his wife both died about 1635, leaving one son, Samuel, and a daughter.

Samuel Fuller, the son of Edward, married in 1635, Jane, the daughter of the Rev. John Lothrop; he removed to Barnstable, where he died October 31, 1683. He left many descendants.

Dr. Samuel Fuller, a brother of Edward, was the first physician; he married three times; his first wife was Elsie Glascock, his second Agnes Carpenter, his third Bridget Lee. He died in 1633, leaving a son named Samuel, who settled in Middleboro, married and left in that section numerous descendants.

Stephen Hopkins, who came with his second wife Elizabeth, and two children, Giles and Constanta, by his first wife. On the voyage over a child was born to them, whom they named Oceana, but she died in 1621. His wife died about 1642, and he died 1644. By his second wife he had one son and four daughters, the latter all married.

Giles Hopkins, son of Stephen, married, in 1639, Catharine Wheldon. He removed to Yarmouth and later to Eastham; he died about 1690, leaving four children.

Constance Hopkins (or Constanta), daughter of Stephen, married Nicholas Snow; they settled in Eastham and

PUBLIC

had twelve children. Constance died in 1677. He died in 1676.

Damaris Hopkins, was a daughter, born to Stephen and Elizabeth at Plymouth shortly after their arrival; she married Jacob Cooke. There is no record of them to be found other than their marriage.

John Howland, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Tilley. He died February 23, 1673, over 80 years of age; his wife died December 21, 1687, aged 80 years, leaving ten children and eight grandchildren.

Desire Minter, returned to England and died there.

Richard More, removed to Scituate and changed his name to Mann. He died there in 1656. He was married and left five children.

William Mullins, came with his wife, son Joseph, and daughter Priscilla. He, his wife, and son died the first winter, and

Priscilla Mullins, daughter of William, married John Alden, 1623, and they had eleven children; date of her death ——; John's 1687. Their eldest daughter in 1650 had five children.

Digory Priest, married widow Sarah Vincent, sister of Isaac Allerton. He died January 1, 1621.

Joseph Rogers, son of Thomas, who died in 1621, married and removed to Duxbury, then to Sandwich, then to Eastham, where he died in 1678, leaving six children.

Henry Sampson, settled in Duxbury, where he married in 1636 Ann Plummer; he died 1684, leaving seven children.

George Soule, married Mary Becket, removed to Duxbury, was Deputy-Governor six years, owner of land in Bridgewater, Dartmouth and Middleboro; his wife died 1677, and he died 1680, leaving eight children.

Myles Standish's first wife, Rose, died February 8, 1621. He married a second time and at his death, in 1656, he left four sons. He owned considerable land at Duxbury, where he lived and died.

Richard Warren, married widow Elizabeth Marsh, by whom he had several children; he died in 1628; one of his sons married and had two children. The others married, but their offspring is not recorded.

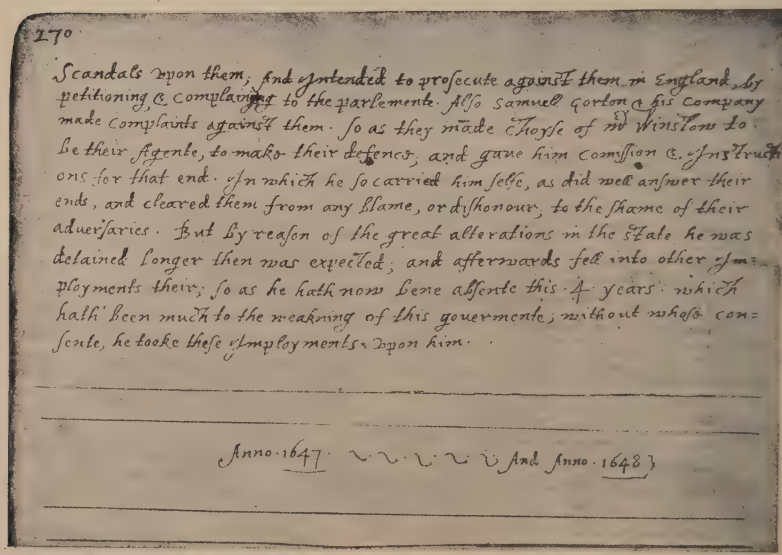
William White, had two sons by his wife Susanna; Resolved and Peregriene, who was the first white child born in

New England. William, the father, died February 21, 1621; his widow married three months later Edward Winslow, afterwards Governor, whose wife had died two months previous to his marriage to widow White.

Resolved White, married first, Judith, daughter of William Vassall. He lived at Scituate, where he owned considerable land; he also at one time resided at Marshfield and lastly at Salem, where he married on October 5, 1674, widow Abigail Lord, and died 1680, leaving five children. He was a prominent member of the Scituate Military Company.

Peregriene White, died 1704, leaving two children. He went to New York state.

Edward Winslow, was married in Leyden, England, 1618, to Elizabeth Barker; she died March 24, 1621, and he married his second wife, the widow of William White, in May following. By her he had two children, who married and had children. He was Governor of the colony three years. He returned to England in 1646, and remained. Died 1654.

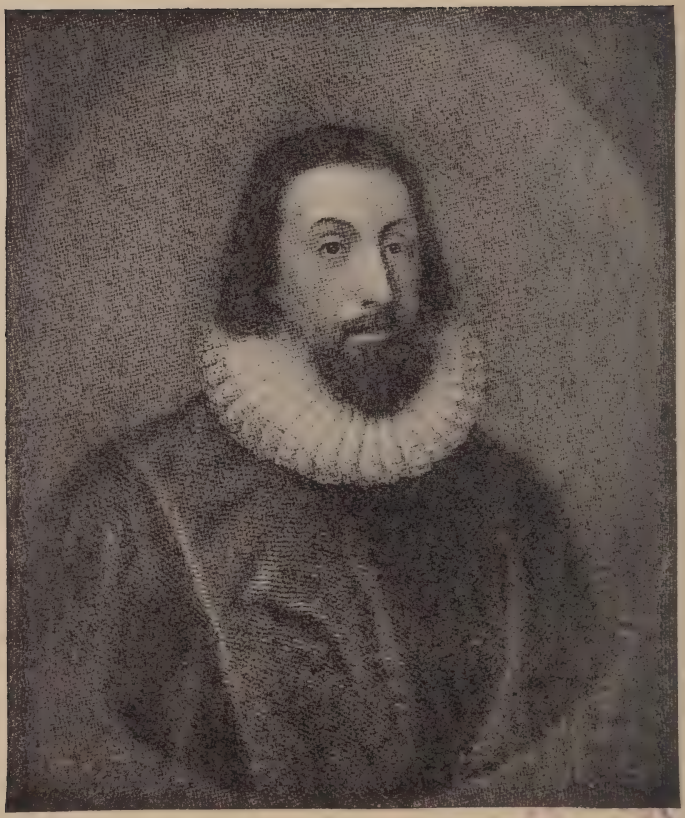

270

Scandals vpon them, and intended to prosecute against them in England, by petitioning & complaining to the parlemente. Also Samuell Gorton & his Company made complaints against them. So as they made choyse of mr Winslow to be their Agente, to make their defence, and gaue him comission & instruc-
ons for that end. In which he so carried him selfe, as did well answer their ends, and cleared them from any blame, or dishonour, to the shame of their aduersaries. But by reason of the great alterations in the State he was delained longer then was expected, and afterwards fell into other im-
ployments their, so as he hath now bene absente this 4 years. which hath been much to the weakning of this gouernmente, without whose consente, he tooke these imployments vpon him.

Anno 1647 ~~~~~ And Anno 1648

THE STORY OF THE PURITANS

REPLICA OF ST. GAUDENS STATUE OF DEACON CHAPIN
OWNED BY THE HOTEL PURITAN, BOSTON



Jo: winthrop

STORY OF THE PURITANS

THE Puritan was in himself and in all that he did a vital and distinct power in founding and building the institutions of New England, supplementing the Pilgrims' work and carrying it forward with that energy and force so characteristic of the Puritan nature, a force acquired during nearly a century, beginning early in Elizabeth's reign, about 1558, and exemplified in its predominance by the creation of English freedom. Historians accord to the Puritans the creation of the English Constitution and the establishment of the Modern House of Commons, that House that was so feeble when the Puritans came into power in it that it was the cringing agency and timid instrument of despotism. He built that House to be the strongest, freest, most respected body the world had ever had. When he came into power that body was naught but a register of the King's will. When he left his seat in it, it was supreme in registering the national will. All who opposed him in his reformation of the nation he brushed aside or crushed. Stopping at nothing in his onward sweep, king, ministers, prelates, all bent their heads over the block as the axe fell. And in one brief century he made the name of Englishman the highest title of honor that any man on earth could hold. It was Macaulay who said, "The dread of his invincible army was on all the inhabitants of the island." And it was that invincible spirit, unconquerable in all that it determined upon, that was brought to New England by those Puritan pioneers in the spring of 1624, when Thomas Gardener, John Tilley, and a few others set sail in a small ship of but fifty tons and made settlement on Cape Ann, now Gloucester. They were the agents of the Dorchester Company, engaged for one year, instructed to establish a plantation and trading post in connection with the fishing industry. The company had in contemplation the idea that by establishment of a plantation during the time the men were not engaged in fishing, they could cultivate the land, raising sufficient cereals, with the wild game and fish, as would give them support the year round, and would enable

Park St. Church, Boston.

them to also use the products in their trading for furs with the Indians, and so an arrangement was effected with Governor Bradford of the Plymouth colony, who owned the land (which was a part of the territory granted them by Lord Sheffield under a patent), to occupy for this purpose the land at Cape Ann.

In the spring of 1625 the Dorchester Company engaged Roger Conant, who was then living at Nantasket, having through disagreement left the Plymouth colony, to be their Governor, taking full charge of the enterprise at Cape Ann. Notwithstanding that the company sent many vessels, men, stores, and cattle, the project, for one reason or another, failed to develop the success hoped for, and in the fall of 1626 the company abandoned the enterprise, selling their vessels, and many of the planters returned to England, but about thirty, which included women and children, and among whom was John Woodberry, John Balch, Peter Palfrey, Goodman Norman, William Allen, and Walter Knight, at the earnest solicitation of Roger Conant, decided to remain, and under his direction they removed to Naumkeag, now Salem, erected houses and began preparation for planting, in which for the next two seasons they were fairly successful. A patent was granted March 19th, 1628, by "The Council for New England," so called by the company, whose legal name under the charter was "The Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England," for land several miles in extent around Salem to Henry Roswell, John Young, John Endicott, and others. A new company being formed, with many substantial men joining the enterprise, ships, men, and supplies were provided, and John Endicott placed in command of the expedition with instructions to proceed to Naumkeag, take over and in charge the late Dorchester Company's effects, carry on the plantation and to make "way for the settling of another colony on Massachusetts Bay." Sailing June 20th, 1628, in the ship Abigail, from Weymouth, England, they arrived at Naumkeag September 6th with thirty men aboard. Their arrival made the total number of colonists about sixty. But this expedition had a greater intent behind it than the mere planting, fishing, and trading, as was generally supposed. The interest in the patent and new company, which was held by Roswell, Young, and some others, was purchased by John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson, Goffe, Dudley, Craddock, Saltonstall, and others, and their

Commonwealth Ave. from Massachusetts Ave. looking South, Boston, Mass.
Parkman Monument Designed by Miss Anne Whitney

purchase of these interests was for the sole purpose of providing an asylum for the persecuted non-Conformists, beyond the reach of ecclesiastical tyranny. It is then to religious considerations entirely that we must attribute the settling of the Puritans' colony in America. No country in the world can deduce its origin from men so guided by pure and disinterested motives as those which influenced the first settlers of Massachusetts and New England; for neither the country in its wildness, which they proposed to inhabit, nor the success of the former adventurers, held out sufficient inducements to stimulate either avarice or ambition. They were men of firmness and resolution, ready to endure every suffering for the sake of civil and religious freedom, to level forests, where savage beasts and men had roamed in undisturbed possession for centuries, and make dwelling places amid such surroundings—and they did. Upon Endicott's arrival and superseding Conant in the governorship, there was great discontent manifested by the first planters, but Conant's moderation and wisdom soon overcame this.

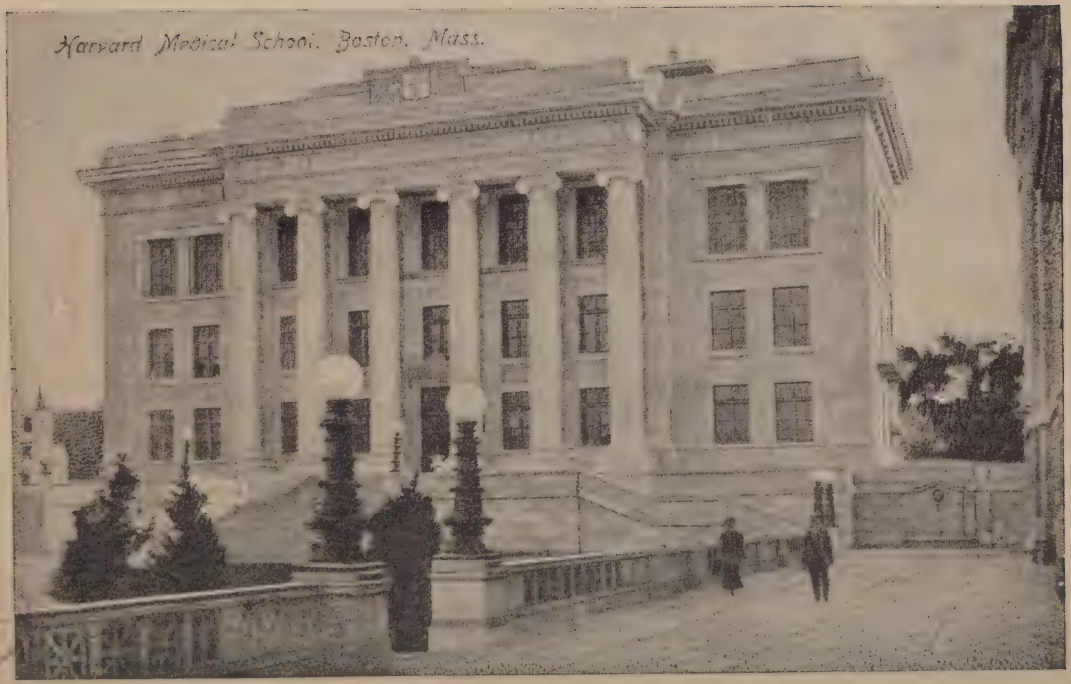
The favorable accounts that Endicott sent to England of his success and the prosperous condition of the plantation, gave such encouragement that the interest of several persons of competent estates was awakened and they agreed to embark themselves for a voyage to New England, and to make up a large company, which should consist of skilled workmen and artisans of all crafts, besides large quantities of stores of subsistence, swine, cattle, and horses, and also to send over ministers to afford religious instruction to the vast number who would emigrate. Mathew Cradock, who was the Governor of the colony in England, wrote Endicott in February, 1629, "that in the spring they would send in four ships, about three hundred people, and one hundred cattle and requests that he have houses built for as many as possible; that three ministers at least would be sent, to whom was left the manner of exercising their ministry, and that the council have confirmed him as Governor of the colony and have appointed as his council the Rev. Samuel Skelton, Rev. Francis Higginson, Rev. Francis Bright, Mr. John Brown, Mr. Samuel Brown, Mr. Thomas Graves, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe."

The twentieth of April, 1629, the expedition was started, On that date the ship George Bonaventure sailed from Gravesend, carrying twenty cannon, with fifty-two planters

TRINITY CHURCH BOSTON

and the Rev. Samuel Skelton, his wife, and three children. Mr. Skelton, who had been the rector of the old Sempringham Church for several years, was an extreme non-Conformist, for which he had been removed from his church, and as those in charge of the sending out the colonists were well aware of this, it is to be supposed they were of the same faith. The ship George arrived at Salem, June 22d. The ship Talbot sailed April 25th, carrying twenty-four cannon, one hundred planters, cattle, and provisions, and also Rev. Francis Higginson and family, arriving at Salem, June 29th. The Lion's Whelp sailed and arrived the same day as did the Talbot, bringing over eight cannon, stores, and provisions, and about fifty planters, also Rev. Francis Bright. These ships were followed by the Four Sisters and Mayflower, the historic ship which brought over in 1620 the little band of Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth and made the first settlement of New England.

Upon the arrival of the ships at Salem, they found that Endicott had built several houses, and had erected a church for their spiritual use (this church, it is claimed, is the one which now stands in the rear of the Essex Institute in Salem); the question whether it is such or a house used by the Quakers or was a stable, has been much mooted, and has never been satisfactorily determined and probably never will be, as there does not exist a shred of documentary proof that it was the original first church. In fact, its construction bears every evidence that it was not; it is of a size that would scarcely hold a hundred people, and its conformation inside resembles precisely that of a stable. The timbers of which it is constructed are too finely finished for the period when supposedly, or as all the records tell us, the houses and buildings of this period were all built of logs or stone with crevices filled with clay. But the strongest evidence that it was not the original church lays in the fact that Governor Endicott was aware that over three hundred planters were coming in the spring of 1629, and that immediately following them large numbers would in addition be sent as rapidly as possible, and these added to the sixty already with him would make such a population that it would require a house many times larger than the little affair, which at this late day it is endeavored to exploit as the first church. To believe that it was, is to believe that Governor Endicott was void of common sense, and surely history gives us the evidence that of


Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

that he was most plentifully endowed. Another strong argument against it being the first church and which many consider conclusive, is that Young in his Chronicles of Massachusetts, on page 259, says: "Mr. Higginson, a short time after his arrival, wrote a most glowing account of the plantation," and said, "When we came first to Naumkeag we found half a score of houses and a fair house, newly built, for the Governor; and there are in all of us, both old and new planters, about three hundred, whereof two hundred of them are settled at Naumkeag and the rest have planted themselves at Massachusetts Bay, beginning to build a town there which we do call Charlestown."

Immediately upon the arrival of these immigrants arrangements were begun for forming a church organization, which was to be entirely independent of the Church of England; this under their charter they had a right to do, and as they had come away from the forms and ceremonies of the church at home, they determined to free themselves from it. On July 20th following, the colonists after fasting, praying, and listening to a sermon, chose the Rev. Samuel Skelton as their pastor and Rev. Mr. Higginson as teacher. After a prayer by Mr. Higginson, he and several of the gravest men consecrated Mr. Skelton by the imposition of hands, after which Mr. Skelton consecrated Mr. Higginson in the same way. August 6th following was a day of fasting and prayer, the selection and installing of deacons and elders, and the presentation and adoption of a covenant according to their interpretation of the Scriptures. And now they established a church which excluded all other church organizations. They did not leave the Church of England or its ordinances, but they abandoned the book of common prayer and its ceremonies, believing them to be sinful corruptions in the worship of God. It was thus that the foundation and organization was made of the first Congregational Church in America. At a meeting of the company in England on October 20th, 1629, Mr. John Winthrop was chosen to be the Governor for the ensuing year, and transfer of the government to New England was made, and in March following the great exodus began, some thirteen vessels landing at Salem over fifteen hundred immigrants, among whom was Governor Winthrop, who came in the Arabella, arriving June 12th, 1630, as did Thomas Dudley, Richard Saltonstall, Isaac Johnson, John Endicott, Increase Nowell, William Vassall, William Pynchon, Roger

Ludlow, Edward Rossiter, Thomas Sharp, John Revell, Mathew Cradock, Simon Bradstreet, Samuel Aldersey, John Venn, Briar Jansen, William Coddington, and Thomas Adams, all chosen assistants to Governor Winthrop.

Within a few days of his arrival, Winthrop and some of his assistants selected Charlestown as being suitable for settlement as the principal seat of government, but upon further exploration being made by others, it was agreed that Newtowne, now Cambridge, was preferable, and it was chosen, but owing to sickness from scurvy and fevers contracted on the voyage, it was decided to defer the removal to Cambridge, that some should remain at Charlestown and others select locations in the neighboring country, erect houses and prepare for the coming winter. Winthrop, Rev. Mr. Bright, and some others took residence in the great house Endicott had built at Charlestown for the Governor. Saltonstall, Phillips, and a company went to Watertown; Pynchon and others to Roxbury; Cradock and others to Medford, Boston, Dorchester, and Lynn. Upon landing the supplies from the vessels it was found that a great quantity had become spoiled during the passage over. Knowing that want and privation would exist before the winter was over, Winthrop sent the Lion to England for supplies, requesting that great expedition be made in the journey.

There were many deaths among the immigrants before the winter was half over, more than two hundred having died from disease contracted on the journey over and from lung troubles contracted from insufficient housing and food, for the winter was very severe and the stock of provisions so exhausted that hundreds of the people sustained life only by digging and eating clams and muscles and bread made from acorns, but dire disaster was averted by the return of the Lion, February 5th, 1631, with an abundance of provisions for all. During the month of August, 1630, Mr. Isaac Johnson moved over to and settled in Boston; he is accredited with being the principal cause of settling the town of Boston and so of its becoming the metropolis of New England. He chose for his lot the great square that lay within what is now Washington, Tremont, Court, and School streets, and at his death, September 30th, he was buried in that portion of his lot where now stands King's Chapel, and thus began the first cemetery in Boston. Soon after Mr. Johnson's death Winthrop and his assistants decided to remove to Boston, taking with him

his partially built house frame, and in November a company of goodly numbers had erected houses there; these houses were constructed with logs and the open places filled in with clay, while the roofs were thatched; one room sufficed for the family, with one fireplace, earthen floor, and scarcely any furniture other than that roughly hewn from the logs. Surely the establishment of a home in the Boston of 1630 is not sufficiently attractive in 1910 to excite emulation upon the part of any one, and yet those Puritans with a steadfast purpose in mind were happy and contented in their primitive surroundings, and endured untold sufferings without complaint. The selection of Boston as a capital town was made after due deliberation. Salem they had found not pleasing; Cambridge, Watertown, Medford were too far inland, while Charlestown did not in its location offer so good a place for defence as did Boston, where, by building a fort out on the neck, they could well and successfully defend themselves from any attack made by the Indians on the land side, while one made by water was not to be apprehended from a fleet of birch bark canoes, as none could approach from any point without being at the mercy of the cannon on the several hills, which overlooked both the harbor on the sea side and the Charles river on the other. But as ultimately decided, the fortifications were not erected, as Chicatabut, the Indian chief, assured the settlers of the peaceful intentions of the Indians, and instead of attacking and repelling them from his domains by force of arms, he administered to their comfort and even salvation, for upon knowledge being given to them of the dire want of the settlers and their famishing condition, the Indians brought to them all the corn they could spare from their own stores. This evidence on the part of the Indians created in the minds of the settlers the warmest feelings of friendship, which was reciprocated and continued without a break. The settlers buying from them the land, and paying for the same in such goods as the Indians required, to show them that their friendship was not of a pretended nature, Governor Winthrop, at the order of the General Court held September 7th, caused one Thomas Morton to be placed in the stocks, then to be sent back to England. All his goods were seized and sold for the payment of his debts and to satisfy the Indians for a canoe which he had stolen from them, and his house burned in their sight as part compensation for the wrongs he had done to them.

In February, 1631, Roger Williams, a Separatist minister, arrived in the ship Lion, and instead of going to Plymouth where the Pilgrims, the main body of Separatists, were located, he went to Salem, and was elected to the office of assistant to Rev. Samuel Skelton, the pastor of the Salem Church, taking the place of the Rev. Francis Higginson, who had just died. As the planters at Salem and Boston were non-Conformists, this action by the Salem people met with condemnation by the Assistants' Court, and Mr. Williams at once resigned and departed for Plymouth. In September the Rev. John Eliot arrived and was assigned to

John Eliot

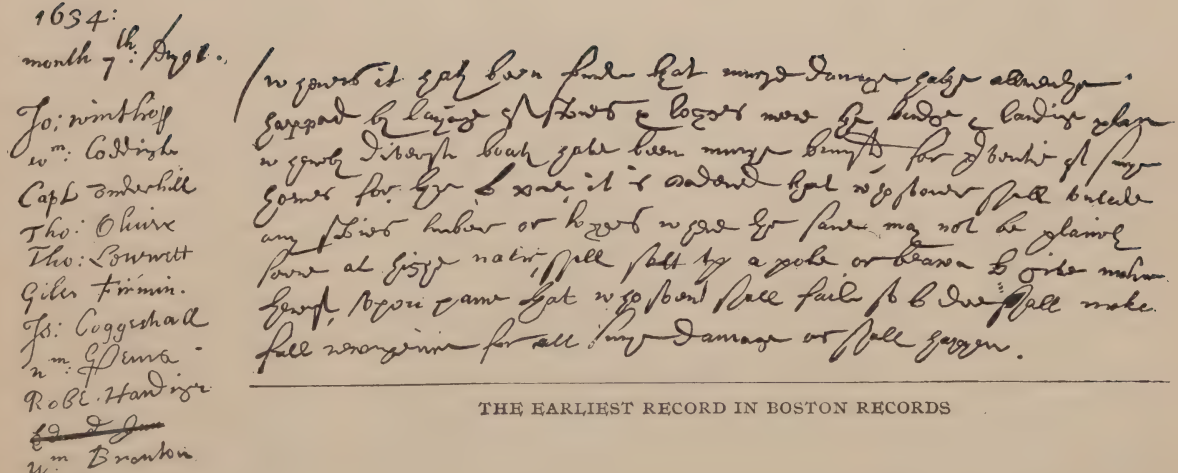
the planters in Roxbury, where he at once became the closest of friends with the Indians; "he learned their language and preached the Gospel in it to their perfect understanding;" he translated the English language into the Indian and wrote it in a Bible for them, as well as several other books during his long life among them.

The first session of the General Court was held at Boston, May 18th, 1631, when Winthrop was again chosen Governor, and the first meeting-house erected upon what is now State street, at the corner of Devonshire, with John Wilson as pastor. In 1632 some three hundred immigrants

came over, and in 1633 nearly eight hundred, among whom was the Rev. John Cotton, who was chosen teacher of the Boston Church. The year 1634 was somewhat of a momentous one. William Blackstone, the first white settler of Boston, had resided there a few years previous to the arrival of Winthrop, and laid claim to the land by right of previous possession, but entering into an agreement with the Governor and Court of Assistants to dispose of the main portion which he held, a tax was laid on every householder of six shillings, which not being sufficient, others added to the amount until thirty pounds was secured, when it was paid over and Blackstone released all but six acres, which he retained for his own use, to the town, who immediately laid it out for a training field and pasture ground for the cattle of the people, which to the present time has been known as Boston Common; and although since its acquisition by the town many attempts have been made to encroach upon it, they have been successfully resisted and Boston Common remains, practically, as it originally came from Blackstone.

There had for a year past been great discussion among the planters as to the method by which the Governor should be elected each year. It had been customary for the Court of Assistants alone to do that, but the freemen insisted upon their right to participate in so important a matter, and the General Court this year agreed that the contention of the freemen was well founded, and they passed a law that "the Governor, Deputy Governor, and assistants should every year be chosen by the whole court of Governor, Deputy Governor, assistants, and freemen." The freemen elected this year Mr. Dudley as Governor, Mr. Ludlow, deputy, and Mr. Coddington, treasurer, and also elected Mr. Winthrop as assistant.

As immigration was heavy and increasing each year, Boston seemed to be the place where the majority settled, and it became a serious matter with the town officials in the way of apportioning land to the newcomers, so by order of the General Court, a book recording the location and ownership of all lands was begun. It is unfortunate that the very earliest pages of the town's records are missing and that many of the pages are now almost illegible, yet from 1634 these precious pages are in a fair state of preservation. As far as they are now decipherable they begin as follows:



THE EARLIEST RECORD IN BOSTON RECORDS

"1634, month 7th, daye present, Jo Winthrop, Wm Coddington, Capt Underhill, Tho Oliver, Tho Leverett, Giles Firmin, Jo Coggeshall, Wm Pierce, Robt Hardinge, Wm Brenton. Whereas it hath been founde that much damage hath already happened by laying of stones and logges near the bridge, and landing place, whereby diverse boats have been much bruised; for prevention of such harmes for time to come, it is ordered that whosoever shall unlade any stones, timber or logges, where the same may not be plainly seen at high water, shall set up a pole or beacon to give notice thereof, upon paine that whosoever shall faile so to doe, shall make full recompense for all such damage as shall happen to any boats or other vessels by occasion of such stones, timber or logges, the same to be recovered by way of action at the court; and this order to be in force from this day forwarde. It is also ordered, that no person shall leave any fish or garbage near the said bridge or common landing place, between the creeks, whereby any annoyance may come to the people that passe that way, upon payne to forfeit for each such offence, five shillings, the same to be levied by distress of the goods of the offender. And for the better execution of these orders, the aforesaid Giles Firmin is appointed overseer of said landing place, to give notice to suche strangers and others as come hither with boats, and to take knowledge of all offences committed, and to levye the penalties which shall be forfeited. And if, after notice shall be given by the said overseer, to any person that shall have any timber, logges, or stones, being without such pole or beacon, the said offender shall (after making recompense to the person damnified, if any damage happen) forfeit to the towne for every day the same offence shall continue, five shillings to be levied by distresse." An illustration, in the original handwriting, which shows the quaint style of chirography of those days, is given with this. It shows a part of the order as given above, and is particularly interesting as being the very first of the official records as given by the Puritan forefathers that is in existence. Orders were given this year, 1634, empowering the sale of land by the Governor and others to newcomers, "That the towne allot two acres to every man able and fit to plant and one acre to every able youth;" "that none but the General Court hath power to make and establish laws, to raise money and taxes; that four General Courts should be held each year; that taxes

Crispus Attucks Monument, Boston Common
(Erected by the State to the
commemorate the Boston Massacre.)

should be laid on property; that no trial shall pass upon any for life or banishment, but by a jury summoned by the General Court, that lands granted and not built upon in three years should be forfeited; that no houses or lands be sold or transferred to any newcomer without consent of the assistants."

A great movement at this time in England among the friends of religious liberty sent additions to the colony of over three thousand persons. The discipline which at this time was maintained over the colonists was severe in the extreme; offences against ordinances of the General Court were punished by fines, setting in the stocks, banishment from the colony, and in one case for "uttering malicious and scandalous speeches against the government and the church at Salem," Ratcliffe was fined, had his ears cut off, and was banished; Richard Hopkins, who violated the order providing the sale of firearms or ammunition to the Indians, was branded upon the cheek, and Nicholas Frost was branded upon the hand for stealing from the Indians. It seems at this date as though too much cruelty was exercised in the punishment of offenders against the orders of the General Court, but it should be remembered that it was during a period when England, as well as France, was exercising the most diabolical, inhuman, and cruel methods of punishment. One has only to turn to Lingard's History of England to read of the cruelties practised, such as the cutting off of hands and ears, slitting the nose, this for slight offences; and particularly cruel does the punishment seem that was inflicted upon the Rev. Mr. Leighton, a non-Conformist minister in England, who for issuing a book taking issue with the church, from his non-Conformist view, was condemned by the House of Lords to pay a fine of ten thousand pounds, to be deposed from his church, publicly whipped, placed in the stocks, an ear cut off, his nose slit open, cheek branded, and at the expiration of one week to be again whipped publicly, placed in the stocks, his other ear cut off, his other cheek branded. Upon this being done he was then sentenced to life imprisonment, and for ten years he was thus confined until Cromwell, upon coming into power, released him. Blackstone in his Commentaries says that "Parliament at this time had in effect instant death as the penalty for committing any one of one hundred and sixty offences which men are liable daily to commit." And so

View in Public Garden, Boston, Mass.

LIBRA

with the knowledge of the prevalence of such severe laws in England, it is not to be wondered at that those of the Puritans were severe, not any excuse for them it is to be admitted, but it must be remembered that they were of a stern and unbending character, without the leaven of mildness that was ingrain with the Pilgrim whose methods of punishment were absolutely free from cruelty, although at times severe.

At this time the enemies in England to the non-Conformist planters sought to destroy them if possible; they induced the King to assume control over all and promise to send a Governor, in his name, over all New England, but which he failed to do. The colonists in this action realized that if it succeeded, the cause for which they had dared and suffered so much would be crushed, and disaster to the colony inevitably the result. They met the situation with firmness and confidence; they ordered forts built at various points, construction of carriages for their cannon, enrollment and drill of the men able to bear arms, and distribution of all arms and munitions of war among the several plantations. The first known stoppage of specie payment in this country occurred at this time, when it was "ordered that hereafter farthings shall not pass for current pay, and that musket bullets of a full bore shall pass current for a farthing each." These actions were not intended as a defiance of the King, but it was hoped he would realize from them the necessity of a milder form of action towards the colonists than had been indicated in what they had learned from England as his intentions, and yet they were determined to resist to the last degree any attempt to take from them what they had so far accomplished, if in that taking the religious liberty so dear to them must be relinquished; hence preparations were made to defend themselves to the last if the occasion demanded it.

In August of this year, 1634, the colony at Salem was thrown into deep sorrow and anxiety; the Rev. Samuel Skelton, the pastor, who had been one of the great leaders, who had been stricken with that arch enemy consumption, died, and the church was without a leader. In the emergency they called again Roger Williams to preside over them;

The New Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass.

upon the Governor and assistants learning of this, they were much wrought up over the matter and summoned him to appear before them and make answer to the written declaration he had made at the Plymouth Church (particulars of which will be found in the "Story of the Pilgrims").

Mr. Williams assured them that he had intended this paper only for the Plymouth people, and that he in no wise contended against the forms of the church. His defence being satisfactory, the matter was dropped, but in 1635 he was again called before the assistants and charged with promulgating dangerous views, such as "that a magistrate ought not to tender an oath to an unregenerate man; that a man ought not to pray with such, though wife or child; that a man ought not to give thanks after the sacrament, nor after meat," and various other heresies. These accusations Mr. Williams could not successfully deny and he was given until the meeting of the next General Court to reflect and retract or to be removed from his ministerial office. Williams never after this officiated in the church, refusing all communion with the churches, even going to the extent of refusing to pray with his wife because she continued in her attendance at the church, and as a consequence the General Court at its next session ordered that "Roger Williams shall depart out of this jurisdiction within six weeks, next ensuing," but the order was later modified and he was permitted to remain through the winter, but upon spring coming he refused to leave, and when the Court of Assistants met in January, 1636, it was ordered that he be taken and placed aboard a ship which was ready to sail for England, and when a small sloop was sent to Salem to bring him to Boston to place him aboard the ship, it was found that he had fled with twenty adherents to Narragansett Bay, and passing the winter there he moved to what is now Providence, assisting in establishing a plantation there and presiding over the church until his death.

At the meeting of the General Court in 1635, John Haynes was chosen Governor, and Mr. Bellingham deputy. At this session, for the first time in America, the ballot was brought into use in an election, the freemen depositing

each a ballot upon which they had written the name of their preference for Governor and Deputy Governor.

In October, Henry Vane, afterwards upon the death of his father, Sir Henry Vane, arrived and was well received. Although but twenty-three years of age, he showed such wisdom that he rapidly endeared himself to the people, and the following year, 1636, he was unanimously elected Governor. It was this year that great excitement was caused by the new heresy that spread through the church and colony which was caused by Mrs. Ann Hutchinson, who had come over in 1634. Governor Winthrop in his book says: "One Mrs. Hutchinson, a member of the church of Boston, a woman of ready wit and bold spirit, brought over with her two dangerous errors, that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person, and that no sanctification can help to evidence to us our justification." This new belief was the cause of an increase in the differences held and it extended throughout the colony, causing alienation, and the contention aroused was akin to that of discussion between Conformist and non-Conformist; the spark had been fanned into a flame and the colonists were set one against the other in matters separate from religion, factions grew, and at one time seriously threatened to disrupt the entire organization. At the time of the meeting of the General Court in May, 1637, Governor Winthrop was again chosen Governor, after a stormy session, in which Governor Vane and his faction were ignored, much to the distress of Vane, who the following August returned to England, where he remained.

Mrs. Hutchinson continued to hold meetings in her own house, and the antagonism became so pronounced that it threatened to become a revolution throughout the colony. Winthrop seemed powerless in suppressing the intense feeling aroused, and at the meeting in November of the General Court strenuous action was taken. "It was found that two so opposite parties could not contain in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, and it was agreed to send away some of the principals." Aspinwall, Oliver, and Coggeshall, who were deputy governors, were removed from their positions. Aspinwall and Wheelwright were disfranchised and banished from the country; Coggeshall disfranchised, Mrs. Hutchinson banished, and over a dozen others fined and disfranchised. Thus was averted the near disruption of the colony, only severe action prevented, and

such action was later, after calmness possessed the people, seen to be that of wisdom. No half-way measure would have answered, and with those people only stern, severe treatment of a factional question saved the day. No departure from the original belief and practice of the non-Conformist Church could or would be allowed. There was only salvation to the colony in upholding the tenets of its religion, which was primarily independent of the government of the established National Church, and permitting a semblance of departure from this would have proven the death of the colony then and there. In 1636 the colonists, some three hundred in number, who had settled in Connecticut, were upon every possible occasion assailed by the tribe of Indians known as Pequots, capturing, torturing, murdering any who ventured for any distance from their houses. So great was the uprising that the colonists at Boston sent an expedition with all dispatch to punish the Indians; with them went a number of allies from the Mohegan and Narragansett tribes. The first attack on the Indian fort at Mystic resulted in destruction of fort and village and the killing of over six hundred. The expedition continued on to Hartford and what is now New Haven, attacking at every opportunity and so reducing the number by killing, that in the fall of 1638 the remainder of the band of Pequots, about two hundred, surrendered and the war came to an end. The colonists who returned from the war organized themselves with some others into a military company, which became known as the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and which still possesses its organization. While events of a warlike nature were taking place in New England, the crisis in England in religious affairs was rapidly drawing near. Charles found that the Scotch covenanters had invaded England with an army of about thirty thousand. Parliament refused to aid the King in any way, and feeling that the time was now come for reformation in civil affairs, they arrested, tried, condemned, and executed the principal members of the advisory council of the King. Financial distress came upon England, which was quickly reflected in the colony, and immigration ceased. No new money or supplies came, prices of all products, as well as cattle, declined, and as no money was obtainable to purchase supplies or to pay their indebtedness, their condition was precarious. The General Court in 1640 ordered that "No man should be compelled to satisfy any debt, legacy, fine, or make any payment in money,

JOHN HARVARD
FOUNDER

but satisfaction shall be accepted in corn, cattle, fish, or other commodities at a rate appraised by an appointed officer." The court also ordered that, as the coming winter would show a deficiency in clothing, the wild hemp be gathered; it grew wonderfully abundant everywhere, and that all members of families employ all the time possible in working out hemp and flax for clothing; even the children, who watched cattle, to be set at spinning and weaving.

This year, 1640, Dudley was again elected Governor. There had up to this time come to the New England shores in both Pilgrim and Puritan colonies upwards of thirty thousand people, and during the twenty-year period from 1620 there had been established nearly twenty towns, which, under rule of the General Court, had the right to make and enforce such orders as would result in the well conducting of the towns, thus carrying into practical use and effect the principles laid down in the Mayflower compact, and it is remarkable that in this twentieth century the principles of that compact were the foundation of government of every town, state, and even the national government, as exemplified in that later document, the Declaration of Independence.

It is interesting to know how the people lived in the early days. The houses were built of logs, with spaces between filled with clay, roofs thatched, one story in height, the room divided by log partitions into two or three smaller ones, the large room used for a living room, kitchen, and sleeping; floor generally earthen, large fireplace and chimney of small branches lined with clay. These houses were warm and gave good protection in the severe winters. The churches were one story, thatched roof, with benches arranged on the sides; worshippers were seated, men on one side, women on the other, in the relative order of age, rank, and wealth; the services were simple—forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church discarded—and all feast and fast days of the church forbidden, even Christmas not being permitted to be celebrated, but there was inaugurated what has since been perpetuated as thanksgiving day. Ministers were not allowed to celebrate marriage, magistrates performing that office. Schools were established and the younger generation compelled to attend, and so much was thought of an education that even the older ones, who were deficient in learning, availed themselves of every opportunity to attend, and when the Rev. John Harvard, a Cambridge minister, died in 1637,

he left seven hundred pounds (which to-day is the equivalent of about five thousand pounds, for the pound sterling of to-day is about eight times of greater value than of that period) for the establishment of an educational institution which in 1639 was ordered to be called Harvard College, and which in 1642 graduated the first class, who numbered nine students. In 1641 Mr. Bellingham was chosen Governor, and in 1642-1643 Mr. Winthrop. In 1642 there was called a consultation of the leaders of the colonies in New England; those from Plymouth were Mr. Winslow and Mr. Collier; Mr. Winthrop and Dudley, Boston; Mr. Haynes, Connecticut; Mr. Gorges, Maine; Providence, Roger Williams. Winthrop says that after two or three meetings they lovingly accorded to the articles of confederation presented, signed the same and later upon their being ratified by the General Court, they became the United Colonies of New England. In fact, these articles of confederation were the very foundation of the Constitution of the United States. Article after article of this agreement was literally adopted by the authors of the Constitution, thus showing at this day the wise prescience of the fathers in building a republic on this Western Continent. It was now apparent to the central body of the Confederation, to wit, the great and General Court, that to maintain in close relation the settlements, or quasi states of the colony, that the cause of congregationalism, which was established by Rev. Samuel Skelton at the first immigration to Salem in July, 1629, must be advanced both here and in England, and to the people in England was made known fully the system of church government as exemplified here in the Congregational churches. That system met with the instant approbation of the masses, a majority of whom organized into an independent section, who were opposed to the National Church on the religious side and to the abolition of the monarchy upon the civic, and as the years wore on the battle became fiercer and fiercer, involving Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Independent, until the influence of that sectarianism, known as Congregationalism, born that July day in 1629 at Salem, rose to irresistible ascendancy, sweeping through the country to such degree that when Cromwell raised his banner the people by thousands flocked around it, and as the army moved additions were so large that finally it overcame, as is well known,

every obstacle, and Oliver Cromwell became the greatest ruler that England had ever had.

The death of Governor Winthrop, 1649, practically closes the story of the original Puritans and their government as individuals, but which later was gradually merged into the broader system developed and told by "The Story of Boston." But what is the verdict at this later day as we look backward? We see in those planters the fathers of New England, a people who were remarkable for their piety and moral rectitude; they were men of courage and strength, endured every privation, even starvation, for the cause of religious freedom; they were men of erudition, of genius, of literary attainments, who were conspicuous in affairs of state and church, and as they hewed out of the wilderness a country free born and independent, a nation the most blessed upon the face of the globe, their deeds with those of the Pilgrims will go down to farthest posterity as deeds fraught with greatest blessings mankind has ever had bestowed upon it.

PINE-TREE SHILLING

THE LIST OF THE ORIGINAL PURITANS

Who resided at Salem, Massachusetts, between the years 1624 and 1650. Of those who arrived previous to 1634, and who remained in Salem, there is no record in the church records, but there was a list made of the first arrivals, 1624-1630. The latter year, upon the arrival of Governor Winthrop, many of the colonists were not pleased with Salem and departed to Charlestown, Boston, Cambridge, Watertown, Medford, and other places, and in those towns, which they settled, their names are recorded. After 1634 the arrivals in New England were generally at Boston, although many came to Salem. The dates at the right of the names signify the year those persons were recorded as being residents of Salem. From 1636, in addition, is given under each year the names of those who joined the First Church, ending with 1650.

The term "Goodwife," frequently attached to a name, was the ancient way of designating the wife of a person, instead of, as is now the custom, saying "Mrs."

Abby, John, 1637
Adams, Richard, 1637
Adams, Robert, 1638
Aimedoune, Roger, 1637
Antrum, Thomas, 1637
Alford, Mary, 1636
Alford, William, 1635
Alderman, Jane, 1636
Allen, Robert, 1637
Allen, Elizabeth, 1636
Allen, William, 1626
Allerton, Isaac, 1633
Amyes, John, 1637
Amyes, Ruth, 1638
Archer, Samuel, 1630
Auger, Alice, 1631
Auger, William, 1631
Avery, Thomas, 1643
Babson, Isabel, 1637
Baker, Robert, 1637
Barber, William, 1639
Baxter, Daniel, 1639
Bartoll, John, 1648
Bayley, Guydo, 1644
Bayley, Henry, 1638
Beard, Thomas, 1629
Beaumont, John, 1640
Beeve, Phillip, 1637
Belknap, Joseph, 1644
Beman, William, 1637
Bennet, John, 1633
Bennet, Richard, 1636
Bennet, Henry, 1630
Bennet, William, 1637
Berry, Christopher, 1640
Best, John, 1638
Bixby, Thomas, 1636
Blancher (widow), 1638
Blomfield, Henry, 1638
Boggust, John, 1630
Bourne, John, 1637
Bowditch, Wm., 1643
Bowen, Thomas, 1648
Brand, Thomas, 1629
Brately, John, 1638
Bridgeman, John, 1637

Brittell, John, 1637
Brown, Hugh, 1628
Brown, John, 1629
Brown, Samuel, 1629
Bryan (widow), 1639
Bryant, Thomas, 1642
Buffum, Robert, 1638
Bullock, Henry, 1643
Burdet, Rev. George, 1635
Burdsall, Henry, 1638
Burrows, John, 1637
Burstow, Anthony, 1637
Burton, John, 1637
Burwood, Thomas, 1640
Bushnell, John, 1637
Bushnell, Francis, 1639
Buxton, Anthony, 1637
Buxton, Thomas, 1639
Canterbury, Wm., 1639
Cary, Nicholas, 1637
Chadwell, Thomas, 1637
Charles, Wm., 1637
Chickering, Henry, 1640
Chilson, Walsingham, 1648
Ching, George, 1638
Chubb, Thomas, 1636
Chusmore, Richard, 1636
Clark, Arthur, 1640
Clark, William, 1630
Claydon, Barnabas, 1629
Claydon, Richard, 1629
Clud, goodwife, 1647
Cock, Richard, 1645
Codman, Robert, 1637
Coite, John, 1638
Colburne, Samuel, 1637
Cole, Robert, 1636
Cole, Thomas, 1649
Collins, John, 1643
Comyns, William, 1637
Concklin, John, 1640
Conant, Roger, 1626
Conant, Sarah, 1636
Conant, Roger, Jr.
(He was the first child born in Salem.)
Convers, Allen, 1639
Cook, Henry, 1638
Cornish, Samuel, 1637
Cornish, Samuel, Jr., 1638
Cornhill, Samuel, 1641
Corwin, George, 1638
Cory, Gyles, 1649
Cotta, Robert, 1635
Cromwell, Philip, 1647
Curtis, Zacheus, 1646
Curwithen, David, 1644
Daliber, Joseph, 1640
Daniels, Mrs. Alice, 1637
Davis, Isaac, 1637
Davis, William, 1639
Devereux, John, 1630
Dike, Anthony, 1631
Dike (widow), 1639
Dill, George, 1639
Dixy, Thomas, 1637
Dodge, William, 1629
Downing, Theophilus, 1643
Draper, Nicholas, 1637
Dresser, Samuel, 1638
Easty, Jeffry, 1637
Eborne, Samuel, 1639
Edes, William, 1629
Edmonds, James, 1629
Edson, Samuel, 1639
Edwards, Rice, 1643
Elford, John, 1636
Elston, John, 1631
Ewstead, Richard, 1629
Fairfield, Daniel, 1642
Farr, George, 1629
Felton, Benjamin, 1636
Fernis, Benjamin, 1640
Fisk, John, 1637
Flatman, Thomas, 1637
Flint, William, 1645
Foote, Pasha, 1637
Franklin, Goodman, 1645
Freeman, ——, 1636
Friend, John, 1637
Fryar, Thomas, 1639
Fuller, Robert, 1639
Gally, John, 1637
Gardner, John, 1643
Gardner, Joseph, 1649
Gardner, Richard, 1643
Gardner, Samuel, 1638
Gerry, Henry, 1648
Goldsmith, Thomas, 1643
Goodall, Robert, 1637
Gott, Charles, 1628
Grafton, Joseph, 1637
Grafton, Joshua, 1649
Granger, Bryan, 1637
Graves, Richard, 1637
Graves, Thomas, 1629

Gray, Thomas, 1626
Greenfield, Samuel, 1637
Greenway, Richard, 1637
Grover, Edward, 1633
Guppy, Robert, 1647
Hackford, William, 1637
Haggett, Henry, 1642
Hall, John, 1637
Hanscombe, Thomas, 1629
Harbet, John, 1637
Hardy, John, 1634
Hardy, John, Jr., 1637
Harris, George, 1636
Harris, William, 1635
Haskell, Roger, 1637
Haughton, Henry, 1629
Harvard, Richard, 1629
Hawkes, Thomas, 1648
Hayward, Nicholas, 1643
Herson, Christopher, 1643
Hewlett, Mr., 1636
Higginson, Rev. F., 1629
Higginson, J., 1629
Higgins, Alexander, 1637
Hill, John, 1650
Holliman, Ezekiel, 1637
Hollingworth, Richard, 1635
Hull, Joseph, 1637
Hulline, Obadiah, 1639
Huson, William, 1631
Ingersoll, Richard, 1629
Ingersoll, George, 1639
Ingersoll, John, 1639
Ingersoll, Nathaniel, 1644
Ingraham, Edward, 1638
Isabell, Robert, 1637
James, Rosamond, 1638
James, William, 1637
James, Erasmus, 1637
James, Thomas, 1638
Jarrett, John, 1640
Jeffrey, William, 1628
Jeggles, Daniel, 1639
Jeggles, Thomas, 1647
Johnson, Richard, 1637
Keene, William, 1638
Kelham, Austin, 1637
Knight, Walter, 1626
Knight, Ezekiel, 1637
Knight, William, 1637
Lambert, Richard, 1637
Langford, John, 1645
Lathrop, Mark, 1643
Leavit, Captain, 1630
Leech, John, 1637
Leech, John J., 1637
Leech, Robert, 1637
Leech, Richard, 1639
Leeds, Richard, 1637
Legge, John, 1635
Linsey, Christopher, 1648
Listen, Nicholas, 1637
Lockwood, Searjeant, 1637
Lovell, Thomas, 1640
Lovett, John, 1639
Luff, John, 1637
Lyford, Rev. John, 1626
Lyon, John, 1638
Malbon, John, 1629
Manning, ——, 1631
Mariott, Nicholas, 1636
Marshall, William, 1638
Marston, William, 1637
Mason, Emma (widow), 1637
Mason, Elias, 1649
Miller, Sydrach, 1629
Moore, Ann, 1637
Moore, William, 1639
Moulton, Robert, 1629
Mousar, John, 1639
Neal, John, 1642
Nichols, William, 1638
Nicks, Mathew, 1639
Nixon, Matthew, 1639
Noddle, William, 1630
Norman, Richard, 1626
Norman, Richard J., 1626
Norman, John, 1637
Norris, Edward, Jr., 1639
Norton, John, 1637
Oliver, Thomas, 1637
Olney, Thomas, 1637
Page, Robert, 1637
Parminter, Benjamin, 1637
Patch, Edmund, 1639
Patch, James, 1650
Pattin, Thomas, 1643
Pauly, Benjamin, 1647
Paine, Thomas, 1637
Peach, John, 1630
Peas, John, 1637
Peas, Robert, 1637
Peirce, Anthony, 1634
Peirce, William, 1630
Penny, Robert, 1638
Percie, Marmaduke, 1637

Perry, Francis, 1631
Perry, John, 1637
Pester, William, 1637
Petford, Peter, 1641
Phillips, Rev. John, 1638
Pickering, John, 1637
Pickton, Thomas, 1639
Pickworth, John, 1637
Pitman, Nathaniel, 1639
Pitman, Thomas, 1648
Plaise, William, 1637
Pollard, George, 1646
Porter, Nathaniel, 1637
Porter, George, 1647
Pride, John, 1637
Pryor, Matthew, 1638
Prince, Robert, 1649
Ray, Daniel, 1634
Raymond, William, 1648
Reeves, John, 1643
Reynolds, Henry, 1642
Rickman, Isaac, 1629
Ringe, Thomas, 1637
Robins, Thomas, 1650
Roots, Joshua, 1637
Roots, Thomas, 1637
Ropes, George, 1637
Rowland, Richard, 1648
Ruck, John, 1639
Rumball, Daniel, 1644
Russell, John, 1638
Ryall, William, 1629
Sallowes, Michael, 1635
Sallowes, Benjamin, 1637
Sams, Thomas, 1638
Sandon, Arthur, 1639
Sawyer, William, 1643
Scarlet, Benjamin, 1635
Scarlet, Robert, 1635
Scudder, Thomas, 1648
Scudder, William, 1650
Seale, Edward, 1638
Seares, Richard, 1638
Shepley, John, 1637
Silsby, Henry, 1639
Simson, Francis, 1648
Singletary, Richard, 1637
Skilling, Thomas, 1643
Skelton, Rev. Samuel, 1629
Skelton, Benjamin, 1639
Skelton, Nathaniel, 1648
Small, John, 1643
Smith, Edith (widow), 1637
Smyth, George, 1635
Smyth, James, 1635
Smyth, Matthew, 1637
Smyth, Samuel, 1637
Smyth, Thomas, 1637
Sprague, Ralph, 1629
Sprague, Richard, 1629
Sprague, William, 1629
Stackhouse, Richard, 1638
Stacy, Hugh, 1640
Stone, John, 1637
Stratton, John, 1637
Sweet, John, 1631
Sweet (widow), 1637
Talby, John, 1635
Taylor, Thomas, 1637
Temple, Abraham, 1637
Temple, Richard, 1644
Thatcher, Anthony, 1635
Thomas, John, 1646
Thomas, James, 1649
Thorndike, John, 1633
Throgmorton, John, 1639
Thurston, Richard, 1637
Thurston, John, 1640
Tidd, Joshua, 1637
Tillie, Hugh, 1629
Tomkins, John, 1637
Tomkins, Ralph, 1638
Tompson (widow), 1638
Tomson, Archibald, 1637
Townde, William, 1640
Tracie, Thomas, 1637
Trew, Henry, 1649
Tuck, Thomas, 1637
Tuck, Robert, 1639
Tucker, John, 1644
Turland, Mrs. Ann, 1635
Turner, Charles, 1643
Vanderwood, James, 1637
Vassal, William, 1640
Verin, Joshua, 1635
Vermaise, Alice (widow), 1639
Vicary, George, 1638
Wake, William, 1637
Wakefield, John, 1638
Walcot, William, 1637
Walker, Richard, 1637
Waller, Matthew, 1637
Waller, William, 1645
Waller, Christopher, 1649
Walton, Rev. Wm., 1638
Ward, John, 1641

Warren, Abraham, 1637
Warren, Ralph, 1638
Waterman, Richard, 1629
Waters, Richard, 1637
Watkins, John, 1641
Watson, John, 1633
Webb, Francis, 1629
Webb, Henry, 1637
Webster, John, 1638
Weeks, Thomas, 1639
Wescot, Stukely, 1636
West, Thomas, 1640
Weston, Francis, 1633
Wheadon, Robert, 1638
Wheeler, Thomas, 1642
White, James, 1633
White, John, 1639
Whitehaire, Abraham, 1638
Wickenden, William, 1639
Williams, Rev. Roger, 1631
Williams, William, 1637
Wilson, Dr. Lambert, 1629
Wilson, Edward, 1647
Wincoll, Thomas, 1631
Winthrop, Gov. John, 1630
Winthrop, Stephen, 1638
Wood, William, 1638
Woodbury, Nichols, 1638
Wotes, Richard, 1637
Wright, George, 1637
Young, Christopher, 1637
Young, Joseph, 1639
Young, John, 1640

To give further information relative to the settlers of Salem, the following names are given as taken from the records of the First Church, they being recorded previous to 1651, as having united with the Church. The record begins with:

1636
Balch, John
Balch, Margery
Barney, Jacob
Batter, Edmund
Batter, Sarah
Bishop, Townsend
Black, John
Blackleach, John
Bownd, William
Bownd, Anne
Brackenbury, Richard
Brackenbury, Ellen
Bright, Margery
Cotta, Joanne
Davenport, Richard
Davenport, Elizabeth
Dixy, William
Dixy, Anne
Eborn, Thomas
Ellerd, Gertrude
Endicott, John
Endicott, Elizabeth
Felton, Ellen
Fogg, Ralph
Fogg, Susannah
Gardner, Thomas
Giles, Edward
Herrick, Henry
Herrick, Edith
Holgrave, John
Holgrave, Elizabeth
Horn, John
Horn, Ann
Hutchinson, Alice
Ingersoll, Anne
Johnson, Francis
Johnson, Edward
Johnson, Joanne
Kendall, Presea
King, William
Larkin, Hugh
Lathrop, Thomas
Leach, Lawrence
Leach, Elizabeth
Massey, Jeffrey
Maurie, Roger
Moore, Samuel
Moore, John
Moore, Hannah
Norton, George
Palfray, Peter
Pope, Joseph
Raymond, Richard
Raymond, Judith
Reade, Thomas
Roots, Richard
Saunders, John
Scruggs, Thomas
Sharpe, Samuel

Sharpe, Alice
Sibby, John
Skarlet, Anne, widow
Stillman, Elias
Trask, William
Veren, Philip
Veren, Dorcas
Watson, Joanne
Williams, George
Wolfe, Peter
Wolfe, Martha
Woodbury, John
Woodbury, Agnes

1637

Alderman, John
Amyes, Joan
Banks, Lydia
Bartholomew, Henry
Brayne, Agnes, widow
Brown, John
Brown, Ales
Browning, Thomas
Garford, Ann
Gedney, John
Gedney, Mary
Goldthwait, Thomas
Goodwyne, Susannah
Goose, William
Hart, Mary
Hathorn, William
Holfgrave, Joshua
Holme, Deborah
Humphrey, John
Jeggles, Mary
Lord, Abigail
Marshall, Edmund
Marshall, Miilesent
Maverick, Moses
Moore, Ann, widow
Moulton, James
Norman, Arabella
Norton, Mary
Peters, Rev. Hugh
Ray, Bethiah
Robinson, Anne, widow
Robinson, Isabella
Skerry, Francis
Turner, Elizabeth
Williams, Eleazer

1638

Amyes, Ruth
Avery, Thomas
Bachelder, Joseph
Barney, Anna
Blackleach, Elizabeth
Burdsall, Henry
Downing, Emanuel
Downing, Lucy
Hart, John
Hindes, James
Jackson, John
Jackson, Margaret
Marrit, Triphene
Moulton, Mary
Norman, Arabella
Pickworth, Ann
Robinson, William
Shafflin, Michel
Skerry, Henry
Spooner, Thomas
Spooner, Amy
Standish, Sarah
Symonds, John
Symonds, Mary
Venner, Thomas

1639

Antrum, Thomas
Barnardistone, Catherine
Batchelder, John
Batchelder, Mary
Beauchamp, Edward
Bishop, Richard
Concklin, Ananias
Dixy, Catherine
Dunton, Elizabeth
Edwards, ——
Fairfield, John
Gardner, Thomas, Jr.
Gardner, Margaret
Garford, Jervas
Gascoyne, Sarah
Galt, William
Green, widow
Harbert, Mary
Harnett, Sicilla
Higginson, Francis, Jr.
Holgrave, Lydia
Holme, Obadiah
Holme, Catherine
Kenestone, Dorothy
Kitcherill, Joseph
Lemon, Mary
Lord, William

Marsh, John
Moore, Thomas
Moore, Martha
Norris, Rev. Edward
Osborn, William
Page, Lucy
Pease, widow
Pickering, Elizabeth
Porter, Mary
Robinson, John
Shafflin, Mary
Skarlet, Mary
Southwick, Lawrence
Southwick, Cassandra
Standish, James
Stephens, William
Stillman, Elias, Jr.
Swan, Henry
Swinnerton, Job
Swinnerton, Elizabeth
Tompson, Edmund
Trusler, Thomas
Trusler, Eleanor
Vermayes, Mark
Ward, Miles
Walker, Prescis
Watson, Thomas
Weeks, Alice
Williams, Ann
Woodbury, William

1640

Barber, Goodwife
Barnett, Alice
Bartholomew, Richard
Beacham, Mary
Bowditch, Sarah
Bulfinch, John
Byam, George
Cook, John, Mrs.
Corning, Samuel
Curwin, Elizabeth
Eastwick, widow
Estick, Goodwife
Geere, William
Glover, Charles
Good, Abigail
Graves, Richard, Mrs.
Hapcott, Sarah
Howard, Rose
Lawes, Francis
Marston, John
Marston, Thomas
Moody, Deborah
Moulton, Robert, Jr.
Peters, Deliverence
Porter, Jonathan
Read, Alice
Reed, Esdras
Reeves, Jane
Rennolls, William
Ruck, Thomas
Sanders, Elizabeth
Scudder, Elizabeth
Veren, Jane
Vermayes, Abigail
Ward, Margaret
Woodbury, Elizabeth

1641

Bacon, Rebeckah
Blanchard, William
Boyce, Joseph
Bulfinge, Ann
Cleark, Arthur
Concklin, Susan
Cook, John
Devinish, Thomas
Devinish, Mary
Dickerson, Philemon
Fairfield, Mrs.
Fenn, Deborah
Fisk, James
Fisk, Phincas
Fisk, William
Gardner, George
Glover, Elizabeth
Gutch, Robert
Harwood, Goodwife
Hunt, Mary
Kelly, Abel
Lemon, Robert
Mauny, Elizabeth
Monsall, Ruth
Norcross, Nathaniel
Osborn, Freywith
Pacy, Catherine
Perry, Jane
Pettingill, Richard
Putnam, Priscilla
Rabbe, Catherine
Read, Sarah
Shattuck, widow
Veren, Philip, Jr.
Ward, Alce
Waters, Joyce

Wathen, George
Wright, Elizabeth

1642

Allen, Robert
Barber, John
Brown, William
Button, Robert
Kenniston, Allen
Moore, Richard
Price, Walter
Price, Elizabeth
Prince, Richard
Putnam, Thomas
Ropes, Mary
Scarlet, Margaret
Shattuck, Samuel
Tomkins, Catherine
Vermayes, Benjamin

1643

Bacon, William
Bennet, Jane
Blanchard, Ann
Corwithen, Grace
Dixy, Thomas, Mrs.
Edwards, Thomas
Elwell, Robert
Goyte, Mary
Harnett, Edward
Harwood, Henry
Hathorn, John
Kitchen, John
Kitchen, Elizabeth
Peas, Robert
Putnam, Eliza
White, John

1644

Bourne, John
Dodge, Richard
Hathorn, Sarah
Porter, Mary

1645

Bishop, Edward
Dodge, Elizabeth
Skerry, Bridget
Vaile, Catherine

1646

Gascoyne, Edward
Grover, Margaret
Harnett, Edward, Jr.
Hibberd, Robert
Hibberd, Joan

1647

Allerton Isaac
(He came from the Plymouth colony.)
Charles, Sarah
Downing, Lucy
Ellenwood, Ralph
Hutchinson, Richard
Loofe, Bridget
Mason, Jane
Montague, Abigail
Neal, Mary
Nean, widow
Putnam, John
Scudder, John
Scudder, Mrs. John
Smith, Ralph
Veren, Mary

1648

Brown, William
Brown, Sarah
Dickerson, Mary
Eborn, Catherine
Ellenwood, Goodwife
Emory, Dr. George
Felton, Nathaniel
Field, Alexander
Giles, Bridget
Haines, William
Hardy, Joseph
Jeggles, William
Leech, Sarah
Marsh, Sussannah
Massey, Ellen
Pigkett, John
Porter, Unice
Prince, Mary
Putnam, Elizabeth
Putnam, Nathaniel
Rootes, Josiah
Stackhouse, Susannah
Towne, Goodwife
Veren, Hilliard
Waller, Sarah
Weston, John
Wheeler, Mary
Woodbury, Humphrey

1649

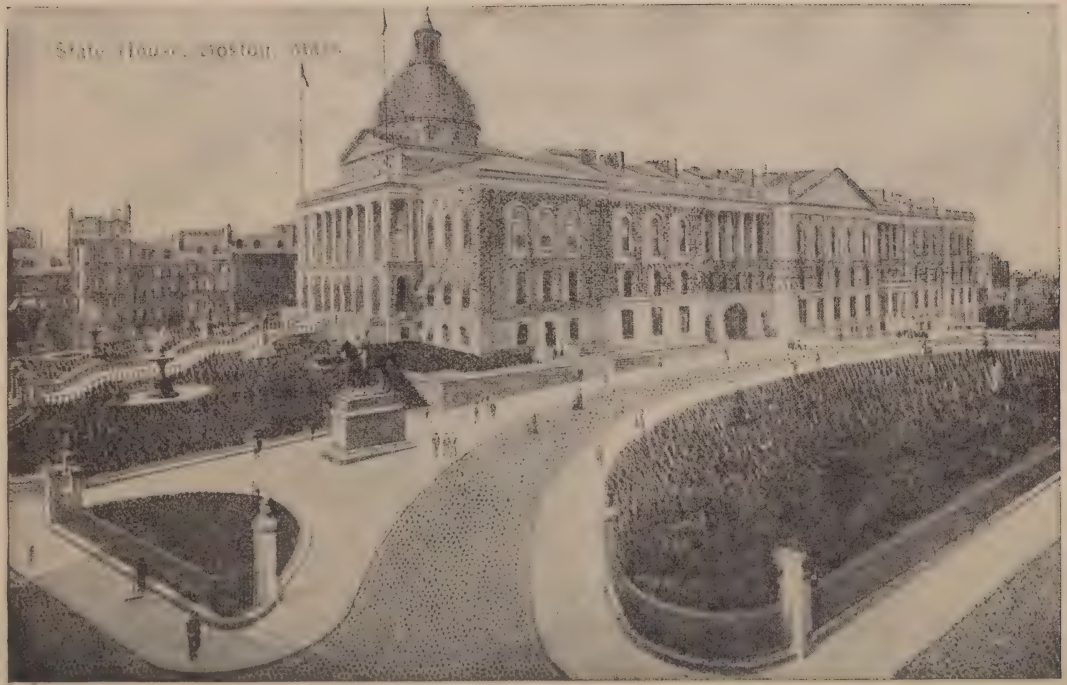
Concklin, Elizabeth
Corwithen, David
Gardner, Hannah
Haynes, Sarah
Pope, Gertrude
Porter, John
Read, Mary
Scudder, Rachel

1650

Bridgman, Elizabeth
Chichester, Mary
Cole, Ann
Cooper, Rebeckah
Curtis, Sarah
Felmingham, Francis
Gray, Elizabeth
Hardy, Goodwife
Lovett, Mary
Maskall, Ellen
Moore, Christian
Morgan, Robert
Pacy, Nicholas
Patch, Nicholas
Payne, Elizabeth
Payne, William
Rix, Thomas
Smith, Mary
Southwick, Mary
Vincent, William
Woodbury, Hugh

THE STORY OF BOSTON

First House in Boston


State House, Boston, Mass.

THE STORY OF BOSTON

BOSTON, the oldest city in the new world, what a history it has, and with what interest it is read the world over. Its influence and that of its institutions have spread throughout this country; yes, even across the seas, and in the old world the standards it has raised have served for the foundation there of republics and institutions.

Its original name was Shawmut, signifying a peninsula. By the old planters, who first occupied Charlestown, it was called Tremont, from its three hills, which to them appeared in a range. They were the three cones on what is now known as Beacon Hill, but which has been since then leveled more than one-half its original height. The rise of this hill began at a point on the north side where Hanover street now intersects with Washington street, on the west at about Cambridge street, on the east at Washington and School streets, thence forming an inverted circle around the westerly side of the Common; on the south it extended to the water (a creek, pond, and marsh), where is now the Public Garden; beyond this was low land, covered in part by the waters of the Charles river and creeks which wound their way inland from the sea, between South Boston and Roxbury, crossing at various places the narrow neck of land which connected Boston and Roxbury, and on both sides of this neck was marsh land, covered in places by large-sized bodies of water, forming basins. It received the name of Boston from the affection which many of the planters entertained for Boston in England, from which they had departed. The name was bestowed legally by the General Court, on September 7th, 1630, and that time is considered as foundation day of the city.

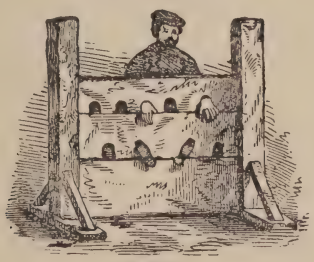
The original outline of the city is very difficult to distinguish to-day; the settlement at first was at that portion of the city which is now about bounded by Washington, Court, Hanover, and Prince streets, but later grew to the section within School, Milk, Federal, State, and Dock Square,

the latter so named from the fact of the first dock being erected here on the easterly side and which was the common landing place for the oyster and fishing boats. It was filled up in 1710. At this time the sea came up to what is now Kilby street, and what is now Congress street was made by filling in. It is this reclamation from the sea that renders it so difficult to-day to define the exact eastern and southern boundaries of the city; the northern and western sections remain practically as they were when the old planters first came.

At the time of Winthrop's death, 1649, the colony was greatly exercised over witchcraft. There had for some two or three years previous been earnest efforts to "eradicate the devil from among them." Misfortune of whatever nature was attributed solely to the machinations of a witch among them, who was controlled by the devil, and Winthrop in his journal says that "when Mrs. Hutchinson was in Boston her acts gave cause of suspicion of witchcraft," and he also records the trial and execution of a woman for practising it (the witchcraft of those days is akin to the clairvoyance or spiritualism of the present). It was the first execution in this country for witchcraft, but not the last. For years throughout New England, particularly in Salem, the tortures inflicted on those suspected of witchcraft are horrible. Burning at the stake, hanging, and secret murder were not of rare instance, and it was many years before the colonists became disburdened of their fanatic ideas relative to it.

By 1645 the land produced more than was necessary for their consumption and the excess was exported to the West Indies and the building of vessels was begun. Ship yards, weaving of sail cloth, wagon and iron manufacturing were the new industries, and by 1660 the condition of trade was in a very prosperous condition. Free trade was exemplified by permitting from all countries the free admission of vessels and their cargoes. No restraint whatever upon any importation. The ship building industry so prospered that by 1665 there had been built by the colonists about eighty ships of from twenty to forty tons, and about twelve of over one hundred tons. By 1670 the trade between the colony and the outside world had doubled over that of 1660, and yet no custom house was established, as the people learning from experience saw that with no restrictions established, they could induce immigration, importation and export

of greater volume than ever before, and it was to immigration that they particularly bent their energies, for between 1640 and 1660 it was very light, and the colony grew mainly from its own natural increase. In the latter year the people in England began to show evidences of great interest as the news of the wonderful progress and the results of the old planters' labors became known, and in 1670 it was found that in Boston alone there were fifteen hundred families and over a thousand single men, or those without families; there was little of poverty and not a beggar; there were fifteen merchants at this time whose estate was valued at about fifty thousand pounds and more than five hundred whose property was estimated at least three thousand pounds each. This is not to be wondered at, for ships were leaving heavily laden with the products of these shores and wealth was pouring in upon all. In 1673 there were in operation five iron works, whose principal output was used exclusively by the people. The opulence thus thrust upon them led some to lead a life that was condemned by many and the church failed, in a measure, in its control over such. It was in marked contrast to the great strictness maintained under Winthrop in the execution of the laws when vice and crime were crushed under both by civil and church authorities. Extortion then in profit on goods or work was punished severely; a profit of thirty-three per cent was unholy and a fine on the one guilty



STOCKS

was the result. In 1640 the town authorized Edward Palmer to build a pair of stocks, in which violators of the laws might be placed. The price which he charged was considered so excessive that the fathers compelled him to inaugurate them by ordering him to be confined in them for one hour. One Captain Stone was sentenced to pay one hundred pounds

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

OLD STATE HOUSE, WASHINGTON STREET FRONT, 1760

and prohibited coming within the patent without the Governor's permission upon pain of death, for calling one of the officials (a justice of the peace) a Justass. Josias Plastow, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, was ordered to return them eight baskets, fined five pounds, and ordered that hereafter he be called Josias and not Mr. Josias Plastow, as previously called.

Sergeant Perkins was ordered to carry forty squares of turf to the fort for being drunk; John Wedgewood, for being in company with drunkards, was set in the stocks; John Daw was severely whipped for breaking the seventh commandment, and a law was passed inflicting death as a punishment for breaking it; Robert Coles, fined ten pounds, put in the stocks, a white sheet of paper upon his back whereon was written "drunkard." But as the severity of the laws was for the exemplary purity of morals and religion, which should extend to every person in society, it, of course, necessarily reached them in their more private actions.

In 1675 there came a break in the peaceful atmosphere of New England, the Indians had become troublesome and numerous murders upon their part led the authorities to proceed against them. This war, which is known as "King Phillips' War," continued for about two years, and was of quite a sanguinary nature. All the colonies in the confederation participated in it, and their losses were quite severe, while the decimation of the Indians was sufficient to deter future aggression on their part. In 1676 occurred the first fire of importance, on November 27, forty-five dwellings, the North Meeting House, and several large warehouses and contents being destroyed. The abrogation of the charter to the colonists in 1685 and the appointment of Andros as Governor by King James II. stirred the colonies to their profoundest depths. King James empowered the royal Governor with the approval of four of his council to make laws and raise moneys without consulting with or obtaining the consent of the people. Andros prohibited the holding of town meetings, except on one day in the year; he made laws which he would not have printed; he extorted heavy fees from the people for every act possible; he claimed and insisted that as the charter had been withdrawn, all the lands and estates of the people were forfeited to the King, and that if they desired to retain them they must pay such sums as he might name before a new patent, or as it is now termed, deed, would be

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given to them. The colonists saw that they were now deprived of all that they had struggled for during the past sixty-five years; that freedom, either civic or religious, was for them a thing of the past, and deep was the resentment towards the new order. Meetings were held in secret and means to overthrow the new order of government discussed without reaching any definite conclusion, until early in 1689. A report reached them that the Prince of Orange had invaded England. When all the pent-up indignation was given freedom of expression, which was shown in an armed revolt against Governor Andros and such of his council and others as had been most obnoxious in their oppression of the liberties of the people, they seized Andros, Randolph, and about fifty others and imprisoned them, later sending them from the country, and the government of the colony resumed by the reinstatement of the Governor, deputy governor, and assistants, who were sworn in and served part of their term of office in 1686. For some years there was an estrangement between the colony and the home government, but in 1692 a new charter, with a new Governor, was sent over with instructions to not oppress the people and that laws that were just were only to be enforced. Harmony was resumed and the development of the country made of first importance. Fine buildings for residence, imposing warehouses, were erected, streets in some localities paved, the dress of the ladies was made of the richest materials, shoes of silk and satin elaborately embroidered, very high heels and a green ribbon tied in large bows at the instep of the shoe; their dresses were cut very low at the neck and monstrous hoops were worn; their hair, by the aid of "crape cushions," was built to an enormous height, in some instances two feet, and when they were to attend some function they would have their hair arranged the day previous and sit up all night in a chair that no disaster might befall what had been the labor of hours. The men wore silk and satin coats, lace at neck and wrists, silk stockings, low shoes with enormous buckles; both men and women wore powdered wigs at various times. The social life and its customs are in marked contrast with those of to-day. Weddings were important from the ceremony attached at the time and afterwards, for there were no bridal tours taken, but they went at once to their residence, and for four successive weeks the bride was daily visited by relatives and friends. At funerals, both public and private invita-

№ 6 Numb. 1.

The Boston News-Letter.

Published by Authority.

From Monday April 17. to Monday April 24. 1704.

London Flying-Post from Decemb 2d. to 4th 1703.

LEtters from *Scotland* bring us the Copy of a Sheet lately Printed there, Intituled, *A Seasonable Alarm for* Scotland. *In a Letter from a Gentleman in the City, to his Friend in the Country, concerning the present Danger of the Kingdom and of the Protestant Religion.*

This Letter takes Notice, That Papists swarm in that Nation, that they traffick more avowedly than formerly, & that of late many Scores of Priests and Jesuites are come thither from *France*, and gone to the North, to the Highlands & other places of the Country. That the Ministers of the Highlands and North gave in large Lists of them to the Committee of the General Assembly, to be laid before the Privy-Council.

It likewise observes, that a great Number of other ill affected persons are come over from *France*, under pretence of accepting her Majesty's Gracious Indemnity; but, in reality, to increase Divisions in the Nation, and to entertain a Correspondence with *France*: That their ill Intentions are evident from their talking big, their owning the Interest of the pretended King *James* VIII. their secret Cabals, and their buying up of Arms and Ammunition, wherever they can find them.

To this he adds the late Writings and Actings of some disaffected persons, many of whom are for that Pretender, that several of them have declar'd they had rather embrace Popery than conform to the present Government, that they refuse to pray for the Queen, but use the ambiguous word Sovereign, and some of them pray in express Words for the King and Royal Family; and the charitable and generous Prince who has shew'd them so much Kindness. He likewise takes notice of Letters not long ago found in Cypher, and directed to a Person lately come thither from St. *Germains*.

He says that the greatest Jacobites, who will not qualifie themselves by taking the Oaths to Her Majesty, do now with the Papists and their Companions from St. *Germains* set up for the Liberty of the Subject, contrary to their own Principles, but meerly to keep up a Division in the Nation. He adds, that they aggravate those things which the People complain of, as to *England*'s refusing to allow them a freedom of Trade; & and do all they can to foment Divisions between the Nations, and to obstruct a Redress of those things complain'd of.

The Jacobites, he says, do all they can to perswade the Nation that their pretended King is a Protestant in his Heart, tho' he dares not declare it while under the Power of *France*, that he is acquainted with the Mistakes of his Father's Government, will govern us more according to Law, and endear himself to his Subjects.

They magnifie the Strength of their own Party, and the Weakness and Divisions of the other, in order to facilitate and hasten their Undertaking; they argue themselves out of their Fears, and into the highest assurance of accomplishing their purpose.

From all this he infers, That they have hopes of Assistance from *France*, otherwise they would not be so impudent; and he gives Reasons for his Apprehensions that the *French* King may send Troops thither this Winter, 1. Because the *English* & *Dutch* will not then be at Sea to oppose them. 2. Because then best spare them, the Season of Action beyond Sea being over. 3. The Expectation given him of a considerable number to joyn them, may encourage him to the undertaking with fewer Men, if he does but send over a sufficient number of Officers with Arms and Ammunition.

He endeavours in the rest of his Letter to answer the foolish Pretences of the Pretender's being a Protestant, and that he will govern us according to Law. He says, that being bred up in the Religion and Politicks of *France*, he is by Education a stated Enemy to our Liberty and Religion. The Obligations which he and his Family lye under to the *French* King, must necessarily make him wholly at his Devotion, and to follow his example, that if he sit upon the Throne, the three Nations must be oblig'd to pay the Debt which he owes the *French* King for the Education of himself and his Family, Entertaining his supposed Father and Brother royally. And since the King must restore him by force, if ever he be restored, he will see to it before his own Debt before those Troops leave us. The Pretender being a good Proficient in the *Jesuits* and *Romish* Schools, he will never think himself sufficiently aveng'd, but by the utter Ruin of the Protestant Subjects, both as Heretickes and Rebels. The late Queen, his pretended Mother, in cold Blood when she was *Queen of England*, sent to turn the West of *Scotland* into a Desart, and will be then for doing so by the greatest part of the Nation; and, no doubt, if at Pains to have his pretended Son educated to her own Mind. Therefore he says, it were a great Madness in the Nation to take a Prince bred up in the horrid Schools of Ingratitude, Persecution and Cruelty, and full of Rage and Envy. The *Jacobites*, he says, of *Scotland* and at St. *Germains*, are impatient of their present Straits, and knowing that their circumstances cannot be much worse than they are at present, are the more inclinable to the Undertaking. He adds, That the *French* King knows that there is not a more effectual way for himself to compass Universal Monarchy, and to ruine the Protestant Interest, than by setting up the Pretender on the Throne of Great *Britain*, he will in all likelihood attempt it, and tho' he should be perfectly sure the Design would miscarry in the close, he would not but reap some Advantage by imbroiling the three Nations.

From all this the Author concludes for the Interest of the Nation, to provide for Safety, and says, that as many have already taken the Alarm, and are furnishing themselves with Arms and Ammunition, he hopes the Government will not only allow it, but encourage it, in such a manner as we ought all to do.

Boston: Printed by *B. Green*; sold by *Nicholas Boone*, at his Shop near the Old Meeting House.

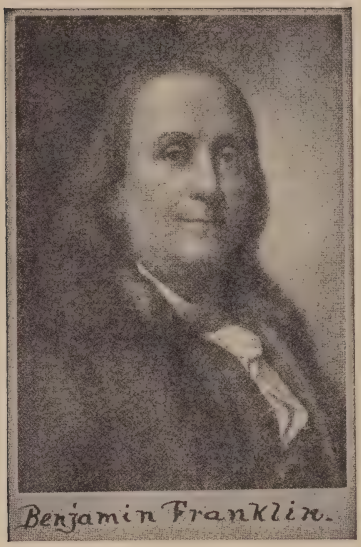
tions were given, and it was expected that those invited would attend; a long line of carriages and great numbers afoot, but in line, made imposing processions to the grave.

The use of ardent spirits was universal; they were offered upon every possible occasion—at weddings, funerals, calls, births, and at the dedication of a church; to refuse to drink, either young or old, was considered an affront. This conviviality was not a new custom, but was one of long standing, having prevailed from the first landing. It was carried to such an extreme, however, that later the custom was much modified, by the Governor and leading men refusing to either offer or partake of it publicly, and as it finally became unfashionable to indulge as much as heretofore, the practice gradually died away, much to the physical and material health of the people. For a punishment to those who persisted in "the evil practices of sundry persons, by exorbitancy of the tongue in railing and scolding, such offender shall be gagged or set in a ducking-stool and dipped over the head and ears three times in some convenient place of fresh or salt water as the court or magistrate should judge meet."

The religious spirit and control was well administered, and no tolerance given to any religion that was considered heresy. The Baptists and Quakers were harassed in every possible way, and upon their giving the slightest offence in speech were severely punished, death not being infrequently the sentence, though later that form was superseded by whipping. As late as 1734 two Quakers were served with twenty lashes upon the bare back, marched to Roxbury where they received ten more, then to Dedham where a final ten was bestowed, and yet some writers claim that the forefathers were not bigoted men!

In 1704 the first newspaper in America was issued in Boston, its publisher being John Campbell, giving it the name of "The Boston News-Letter." The date of publication was April 24, 1704, and the first number is in possession of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Benjamin Franklin was born in the little house that stood at No. 17 Milk street, in the year 1706. This house remained an object of interest for one hundred and twenty years, when in the great fire of 1711 it was destroyed. Franklin served his apprenticeship in his brother's printing establishment, located at the corner of Court street and Franklin avenue, directly opposite the old court house.



Franklin's Birthplace, Milk Street

In the year 1708, on December 8th, the selectmen of the town of Boston made a proposal to the citizens respecting a charter of incorporation, which they desired to have adopted, as the laws could not be properly enforced under the present form of administering the town's affairs, owing to not having a head or officers empowered as town officers to so conduct and rule, the execution of all laws and town orders being in the hands of the justices only. Accordingly, a committee of thirty, composed of the most prominent citizens, was chosen to draw up a charter of incorporation, which they did and presented at a town meeting March 14th, 1709, but upon being put to a vote it was rejected. In 1784 the same matter was again brought to the front, and in June, at a meeting of the town, it was again defeated by a large majority. In 1815 the question of incorporation again was considered by the people, the debate was acrimonious in the extreme, and after long consideration it was voted not to proceed any further in the matter, but those who greatly desired the incorporation continued their efforts until on February 22d, 1822, the Legislature passed the act establishing the City of Boston, and on May 1st, 1822, Boston became a city, electing as its first mayor John Phillips.

In 1728 the General Court was removed to Salem, it being deemed proper that as the town of Boston was under separate control that the best interests of the colony as a whole would be better served if the seat of general government was removed.

In 1735 Boston's population was sixteen thousand, and in 1742 eighteen thousand. In 1740 it had five public schools and fifteen churches and nearly eighteen hundred dwelling houses. Shortly after this there began exciting displays of opposition to the oppression of the home government and the tyranny of its officials here. The people had grown to be jealous of their rights, and remembering their victory in the Andros affair, they were not backward in making their views known, and when in 1747 Commodore Knowles, of the British navy, being short of men, openly impressed sailors in the streets of the town, they revolted and a lively riot immediately ensued. Some British officers were seized and held as hostages by the people until their fellow-townsmen were released, which was at once done. It was such affairs that early caused a spirit of unrest to prevail, and when in 1750 the burdens imposed on them by the heavy duties on tea and other articles

THE MASSACRE, MARCH 5, 1770

of necessity had become onerous, they held indignation meetings and passed resolutions of protest, but without avail. As the years passed they grew more insistent for the lowering of the duties. The towns comprising the colony instructed their representatives to urge the repeal of the stamp act, and the people began at the same time to organize. The citizens

LIBERTY TREE

of Boston met under a large tree, which was situated on Washington, directly opposite Boylston street, and formed themselves into an organization known as "Sons of Liberty" —the tree thus acquiring the name of "Liberty Tree." Under its branches nearly all the meetings that were called to resent the stamp act were held. These meetings were so largely attended that the great open space around it was packed. Instead of the remonstrances of the people having any effect upon the Crown, the odious taxes were in instances increased, and by 1770 the people were wrought almost to a state of frenzy, which culminated on the 5th of March, when on State street seven citizens were killed and several wounded by the British soldiers, who fired upon them. The affair grew out of a trivial incident, but such was the feeling which grew from this massacre that the British troops were withdrawn from the town. From this time on meetings, which were

THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH

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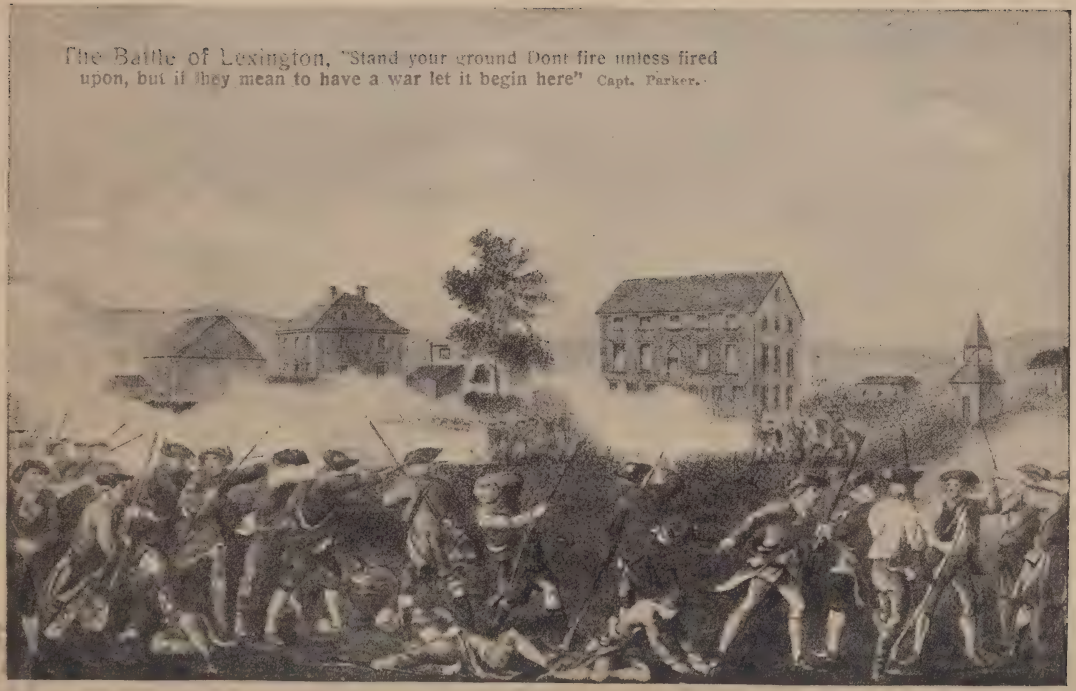
addressed by Hancock, Adams, Otis, Warren, and others, were held in various places. The old South Church was most frequently used. This church is one of the most historical buildings in the country, and the associations which cluster around it make it dear to every American heart.

The first South Church was built in 1670 on the land which was a part of Governor Winthrop's home, his house being a few feet north of the church, about where is the entrance of the Old South building. The present structure was erected in 1729. Benjamin Franklin was baptized in it the day he was born. Warren made his famous speech in it on the anniversary of the massacre, and on December 16th, 1773, was held the meeting which preceded the destruction of the tea, at which time the organization of the party was effected. Disguised as Indians, some ninety citizens repaired to Griffin's Wharf, which was located at the north corner of what is now Atlantic avenue and Pearl street, and from the ships there they threw into the sea three hundred and forty-two chests of tea. In retaliation the Crown within the year closed the port of entry. Fortifications were erected on the neck, and other acts done, which apparently were to anger the people, and in this they succeeded.

A Provincial Congress convened at Concord, October 5th, 1774, "to act upon such matters as might come before it, as shall be most conducive to the true interests of the colonies and likely to procure the liberties of all America," with the result that the towns were ordered to form military companies to be known as "Minute Men"—those ready to respond upon one minute's notice.

In March, 1775, Governor Gage exasperated the people by sending troops to Salem for the seizure of cannon and stores belonging to the Province, and couriers were stationed by the patriots at Charlestown, Cambridge, and Roxbury to detect and give warning should the British make any movement towards Concord, where was being collected great stores of ammunition and guns. The desirability of this caution was soon apparent. The British began preparations to advance on Concord and capture these stores, and on the 18th of April began sending troops across the river to Cambridge; instantly from the North Church lanterns were hung out announcing that fact, and mounted messengers left for the interior spreading the news that "the British are coming!" as they sped on their way. At Lexington, in the old belfry,


The Battle of Lexington, "Stand your ground Dont fire unless fired upon, but if they mean to have a war let it begin here" Capt. Parker.

was the town's bell; its clear, powerful tones soon aroused the people for miles around, who, quickly grasping musket and powder horn, hurried to the Common. On April 19th, forming into a line on the green, they stood awaiting the coming of the "Red Coats," as they were termed. Upon their coming around a bend in the road, they quickly discerned these "Minute Men" drawn up in line and ready for action. Upon the demand to disperse being ignored, the British fired upon them, which fire was immediately returned by the patriots and the Battle of Lexington was on. With such vehemence did the patriots fight that the British fell back and retired for awhile from the engagement, awaiting reinforcements. Knowing that the destination of the British was Concord, and aware of the fact that patriots from all the country around were hurrying to that place, ready to make armed resistance, the little company themselves marched in advance of the British and joining their fellow patriots awaited at the little bridge which spanned the Concord river the coming of the enemy, who upon making their appearance were at once fired upon, and the battle of Concord was fought that day—a battle which inaugurated that eight-year-long War of the Revolution, which finally gave to the country the independence which it has ever since held. Upon the defeat of the British they retreated over the same route they had come, harassed every little while by volleys being poured into their ranks by the patriots, who in little bands would collect and from behind stone walls pour out their greetings.

It was with considerable loss that the troops returned to Boston, and at once Gen. Howe began preparations to attack and punish those who had had the temerity to oppose him and his troops. Expecting that Cambridge would be the place attacked, the Minute Men from the country around were summoned on false alarms, three different times, to rally there. Finally it was seen, on June 17th, that the attack was coming by the way of Charlestown, and instantly the patriots gathered at Breeds, now Bunker Hill, and as the British advanced, they were met with a fire that at first disconcerted them, but with aid of fresh troops who had been landed and the fire from the ships anchored in the Charles river, they again advanced with determination, carrying the redoubts that the patriots had erected and driving them from their position. They could not pursue them into the interior, neither could they remain at Charlestown, so

returning to Boston, they surrendered such advantage as they had gained. The patriots at once placed Boston under siege from all land sides, and rapidly, under competent general officers, began the formation of an American army, contributions to which came from every direction; New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas all sent arms and men. So effective were the plans of Washington, and so advantageously did he place his troops, that Gen. Howe saw that if he risked a conflict he would surely be defeated, and as no supplies, other than such as could reach him by water, could be procured, his situation was indeed precarious; realizing this, in March, 1776, he decided to evacuate the town, and placing on his ships all his troops and supplies, with over a thousand Tories, so called because of their support of the British in all matters, he sailed away, and the seat of war was transferred from New England to the present Middle States, where, after long years, the final victory was won by Cornwallis' surrender to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, in 1783. What suffering and privation that noble army met with in those years so fraught with anxiety and fear, we cannot at this day conceive, but we can realize that it was the indomitable spirit of the Pilgrim and the Puritan descended in them that gave them the fighting spirit in heart and soul which was exemplified so well in the motto on the only flag that was carried at the battle of Concord bridge, which was "Conquer or Die." (This flag, which was the only one carried in any of the battles in New England, belonged to the Bedford Minute Men, and is now safely preserved in the town library at Bedford, Mass. They felt that what the fathers had built it was their duty to protect and maintain, and with that courage and faith so essential, they proved themselves—invincible.

At the State House, in the presence of a vast multitude and amid great cheering, the Declaration of Independence was read from the balcony on July 18th, 1776, by Colonel Crafts.

Immediately after the close of the war for independence Boston entered upon a prolonged period of prosperity. It met with rapid growth in population and the erection of many imposing structures, while the vacant land was improved by the building on it of hundreds of fine residences. The first bridge over the Charles river was opened for travel; the

new State House, on Beacon street, dedicated and occupied; the Boston and the Haymarket theaters, the first to be erected in New England, opened their doors, and when the eighteenth century closed there were about thirty-five hundred dwellings and a population of about thirty thousand.

Shortly after the opening of the nineteenth century the government at Washington caused an embargo to be laid upon commerce with England, which was greatly deplored by the people of New England, and was opposed strenuously by the leading and influential citizens, but without avail, although they had shown the authorities that it was blasting to the interests of Boston and Massachusetts, as over one-third of the shipping in the United States was owned in this state. And when the news of the declaration of war against England was received in 1812, their indignation knew no bounds. But yet, when the government called upon the state for troops, she responded loyally by sending a regiment which was raised in Boston alone. Upon peace being declared with England in 1815 there was great rejoicing.

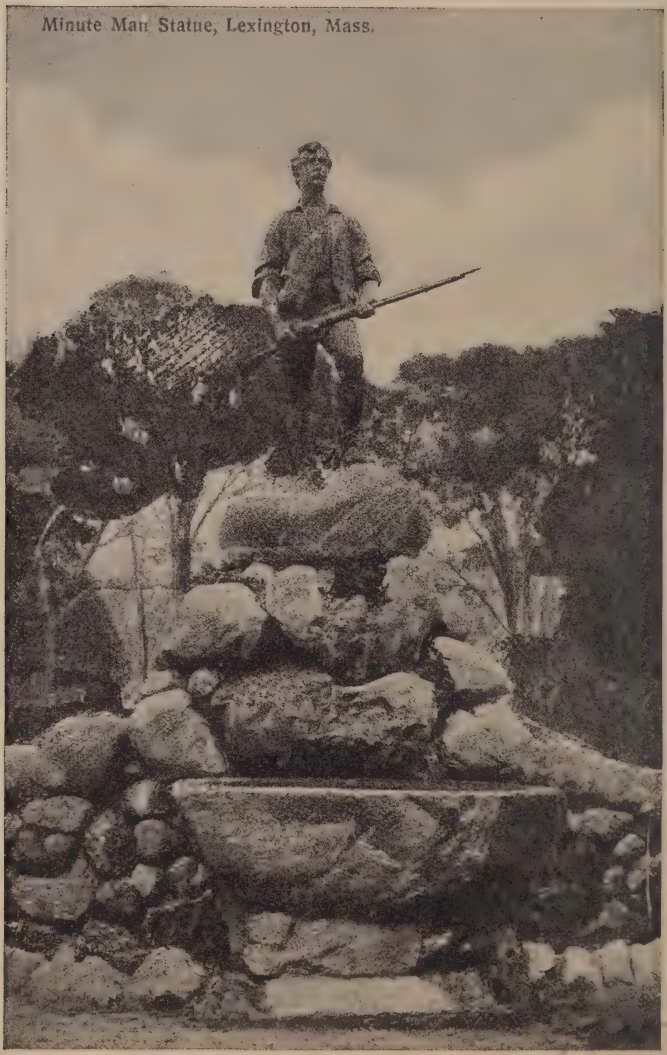
In 1824 the population of the city had increased to fifty-eight thousand, and between this date and 1830 ferries had been established between Boston, East Boston, and Chelsea; the new Warren bridge completed; gas mains laid and gas brought into use; new court house, new custom house, and the Tremont, Federal, and Warren theaters. The city celebrated its second century anniversary with a population of sixty-three thousand.

In 1833 Andrew Jackson visited Boston and received a great ovation, and in 1840 the first steamship line between Boston and Liverpool was established. In 1844 was the most severe winter in the history of Boston; a long period of most intense cold froze the water in the harbor as far down as the lighthouse; sleighing and skating from the wharves to the light was indulged in. Vessels could not enter the harbor and discharged their cargoes upon the ice, whence it was transfererd to the warehouses in the city by teams. Hundreds of booths for eating and drinking were erected on the ice, and a long period of holiday frolic indulged in. Fearing that the detention of the Cunard steamship at her dock would result in the abandonment of the service, the merchants of the city raised a fund and caused a channel to be cut in the ice seven miles long, and the imprisoned steamship was released and sent on her way.

LINE OF THE MINUTE MEN
APRIL 19 1775
STAND YOUR GROUND
DONT FIRE UNLESS FIRED UPON
BUT IF THEY MEAN TO HAVE A WAR
LET IT BEGIN HERE
CAPTAIN PARKER

In 1847 a great conflagration destroyed over one hundred and fifty buildings at the north end of the city. Many of them were of a historic character, dating back to the time of the Pilgrims. In 1848 the hearts of the people were gladdened when water was brought into the city from Lake Cochituate and danger from pestilence caused by impure drinking water was averted, although the next year the city was scourged by cholera, with a mortality that was alarming. At this period the question of slavery was uppermost in the minds of the people, both in the Eastern States and Middle. Anti-slavery meetings were constantly held in Faneuil Hall, Old South Church, and other public places. William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, J. G. Whittier, and others were constant speakers, and in 1854 was reached the climax to the intense agitation. Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave, was arrested and held by the courts for a trial, which reached a decision that he should be delivered to his owner, who came for him. Upon efforts being made to again liberate him, a riot ensued, in which one man was killed and several wounded. From this time to the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, the fight for the abolition of slavery was maintained with all the power commanded by eloquence and wealth.

When the news reached Boston, April 19th, 1861, that Sumter had been fired upon, the fires of patriotism were alighted to such an extent that before the sun set on that day a regiment of troops from Massachusetts was on its way to the defence of Washington. Recruiting began instantly and regiment after regiment was organized. This great fratricidal war lasted until 1865, and during that time Boston sent into service over twenty-six thousand men, and gave immense sums of money to aid the government in carrying on the war. When in 1865 the news came of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant at Appomattox, the rejoicings over the victory and the knowledge that now and forever the great Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln would be sustained, and that slavery as an institution had passed into history, were great, but soon turned into mourning when the death by assassination of President Lincoln was announced. The grief of New England was of the same depth as it was all over the country, and expression of this feeling was given by all the great orators. In 1869 there was inaugurated the greatest musical festival that was ever held in America. A



Minute Man Statue, Lexington, Mass.

huge coliseum was erected and under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore, ten thousand vocalists and musicians for five days in June gave a musical feast that was indescribable.

On the 9th day of November, 1872, at quarter after seven in the evening, a fire started in the building at the corner of Summer and Kingston streets and spread with fearful rapidity. The fire department was unable to cope with it, and as it spread northeasterly into the very heart of the great commercial district, aid was summoned from cities as far away as Portland, Maine, and special trains upon all the railroads brought engines and men to the city's aid Buildings were blown up in the effort to stay the flames, hoping that their destruction would leave the fire fiend nothing to prey upon. When the fire finally stopped, it had burned over sixty-five acres, entailing a loss of nearly one hundred millions of dollars and the loss of many lives. The territory which was laid waste was within the boundaries of Washington and Broad and Summer and Milk streets. Notwithstanding such an enormous loss, Boston refused financial aid from other cities, but among her own citizens raised a fund of several hundred thousand dollars to aid those who needed it and had suffered from the conflagration. The rebuilding of the burnt district was begun and in an incredibly short time it was covered with imposing structures, and it is to-day a great commercial and financial center.

In April, on the 19th, 1875, and on the 17th of June was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. The enthusiasm of the people had for weeks previous grown to a state of expectation that is difficult to describe. All the patriotism that had been inherited from the heroic fathers of those battles was poured out into the greatest demonstration that was ever witnessed in this country. All the resources of state and city, reinforced by public citizens, was utilized to make these events a grand success. Vast crowds of visitors from all over the nation poured in on every train, filling the streets with patriotic throngs, every building displaying the flag, and when the procession of the day started there were in line the entire militia force of the state, regiments from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Providence, and companies from Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, New Hampshire, Maine, and South Carolina; hundreds of governors, generals, and distinguished men from all sections of the country, civic, trade

PUBLIC

and other associations, nearly five hundred vehicles and fifteen hundreds horses. The procession was four hours in passing the reviewing stand.

The year 1878 is memorable as the date of the introduction of the electric light into the city; it was not at first received with much favor, but in 1881 it began to be more commonly used.

On September 17th, 1880, the citizens of Boston enthusiastically celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Boston. Great preparations for this occasion had been making for many months. A statue of Governor John Winthrop, the founder, was unveiled. There were exercises and orations in various parts of the city, and an imposing procession, civic, military, and trades, with an illuminated procession consisting of tableaux in the evening. The succeeding quarter of a century has not been marked by any special occurrence that calls for notice. The city has grown in every way; in population it has over seven hundred thousand inhabitants, and within a radius of twenty miles the population is close to two millions. In ten years more, when the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims is celebrated, Boston's population will unquestionably exceed one million souls.

The historic love of Boston is one of its greatest attractions to the one whose ancestors helped to mark out and build this metropolis. Every foot of ground is venerated and the old structures which still survive, as well as the localities where historic ones once stood, are objects of a strong attachment. "The Story of Boston" would be incomplete without a sketch of these and it may serve to impart to those who are strangers to the city the reason why Bostonians consider there is no place worth living in but Boston.

The first church or meeting house in Boston was erected in August, 1632, on what is now State street, at the corner of Devonshire; it was built of logs with thatched roof, and for several years was used as a house for worship and a place where the Governor and assistants met and directed the affairs of the colony. In 1639 a larger one, on the present site of the Rogers building, Washington street, opposite State, was erected. Its present location is at the corner of Berkley and Marlboro streets, where a magnificent edifice has been erected, costing about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

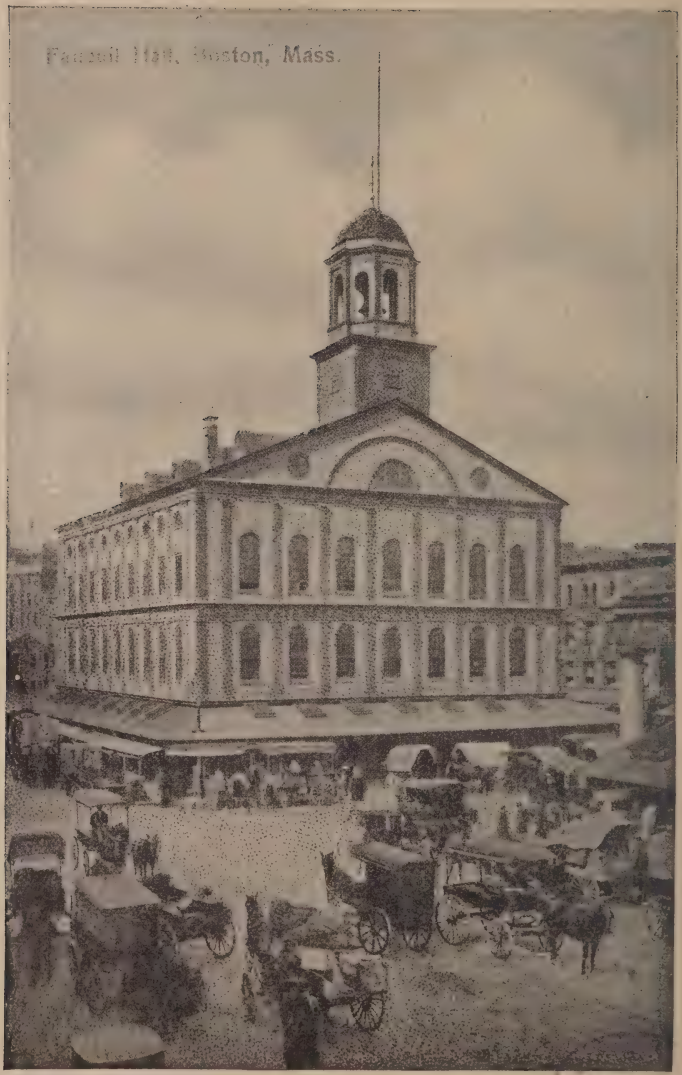
Extracts from the early records serve to inform us of

Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Mass.

First Meeting-house in Boston

the strictness in which those people of that day were held. "Ann Walker, the wife of one Richard Walker, having before this day (29th, 2d month, 1638) been often privately admonished of sundry scandals, as of drunkenish, intemperate, and unclean of wantonish behavior, also of manifold lies and still persisting impentiently therein, was by joint consent cast out of the church." "Our brother Richard Wayte, having purloyned out of buckskin leather brought unto him so much thereof as would make three men gloves to the scandall of sundry without as well as of his brethren, and also having been by some of the brethren dealt withall for it, did often deny and forswear the same, without hearkening, was therefore cast out of the church." "Our sister, Temperance Jewette, was by our pastor in the name of the Lord and with the consent of the congregation, taken by their silence, admonished for having received into her house and given entertainment unto disorderly company and ministering unto them wine and strong waters, even unto drunkenness, and that not without some iniquity in the measure and practice thereof." "26th 9th month, 1639, being a day of publique fast for our congregation, our brother Mr. Robert Keayne was admonished by our pastor, in the name of the church, for selling his wares at excessive rates, to the dishonor of God's name, the offence of the General Court, and the publique scandal of the country."

The first market home was erected at the head of State street, on the site of the old State House, about 1635. This was simply a shed over a log flooring. In a few years a building upon pillars ten feet high was erected, the open space below being the market, while the second story was used as the offices of the Governor and assistants. In 1657 the market


Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.

was removed to what is now Dock Square, and that section of the town was devoted—as it is to-day—to the traffic in provisions. In 1740 Peter Faneuil, an opulent merchant, made an offer to the town to erect at his own expense a suitable market house at Dock Square. In 1742 the building, with market stalls below and a large hall in second story, was finished and presented to the town. In 1761 it was seriously damaged by fire, but repaired. The history of the "Cradle of Liberty" is intimately connected with that of our country in that revered edifice. Adams, Hancock, Lee, Otis, Quincy, and others of the patriots have poured forth their soul's overflow of patriotism and moulded public opinion as to the people's rights and the necessity of vigilance against foreign encroachments and domestic duplicity. It became the center where resolutions were formed, and measures adopted, which were quickly responded to throughout New England and the nation and terminated in the establishment of American independence. As the town grew in size the hall was found inadequate to hold the large gatherings at the public meetings, and in 1805 the building was enlarged with a more spacious hall as the result. At one end of it is a portrait of Washington by Stuart, another of Peter Faneuil by Sargent, and the great painting by Healy of Webster replying to Hayne in his memorable speech in 1830 in the United States Senate.

Boston Town House and Locality
View looking up State Street

OLD STATE HOUSE, 1790

In 1656 Capt. Robert Keayne died and left the town three hundred pounds for the erection of a town house. Such magnanimity must have impressed the people, coming from one upon whom they had but a short time previously cast opprobrium, placing him in prison and from the pulpit of the church given him a verbal castigation, all upon the charge that he had collected excessive profits upon his merchandise. The town accepted the gift and in 1657 the erection of a new town house was begun at the head of State street. It was occupied by the colonial officers until 1711, when in the great fire of that year (previously referred to) it was destroyed. Without delay a new building was erected of brick, one hundred and ten feet in length and thirty-eight in width, three stories in height. It was occupied by the Senate and Representatives of the General Court, by the justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and their clerks and became the State House in 1742. Through its situation it early became the point where the people resorted upon any public meeting where their liberties were encroached upon. In 1766 a mob burned the "clearances" as a protest against the infamous stamp act. Here were tried the British soldiers who fired upon the people at the massacre in 1770, and in consequence from here Samuel Adams demanded the removal of the troops from the town to the fort.

From its balcony until 1775 the appointment of all the Royal Governors was proclaimed, and within they were sworn into office. John Adams has well said, "In it independence was born." July 18th, 1776, from its balcony was read to a throng which filled the street below the Declaration of Independence, and from it was given the news of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which was drafted within its walls by the convention whose delegates later adopted it in the church on Federal street. The inauguration of John Hancock as the first Governor of the state took place here. Again from the balcony was read, in 1783, the Proclamation of Peace. From here, in 1789, General Washington reviewed the procession which passed in his honor. Upon the completion of the State House upon Beacon Hill, in 1798, the historic building came into possession of the City of Boston, from whom at the present time it receives tender care, and its rooms are filled with relics of the "by-gone days."

KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON

King's Chapel, at the corner of Tremont and School streets, was erected in 1754 and was the first Episcopal Church in Boston. In the year 1686 a number of people met at the home of Mr. Ratcliffe and formed an Episcopalian Society, and by order of Governor Andros, 1688, a building was erected which he named King's Chapel, a full Episcopal service introduced, and continued as such until 1776, when the British evacuated Boston. Until 1782 no service of Episcopalian form was held in it, when that year the remaining proprietors resumed worship in it, but they adopted the Unitarian liturgy, altered from the common prayer book of the Church of England, which form of service is still continued. It is a very quaint and interesting church; the interior, with its high old-fashioned pews, its tall pulpit, the massive pillars, the beautiful stained-glass windows, impress one at once that here, at least, they are in the atmosphere of the Puritan forefathers.

Christ Church, Salem street, is the oldest church edifice in the city, being erected in 1723. The beautiful chime of bells, which was brought from England is the oldest in America. The Bible prayer books and silver now in use were given by King George II. in 1733. The first Sunday school in America was established in this church in 1815. Its interior still retains its old-time appearance. The tablet on the front bears this inscription, "The signal lanterns of Paul Revere displayed in the steeple of this church April 18th, 1775, warned the country of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord."

In no other city in America is the historic lore so abundant as it is in Boston. Within the radius of Boylston street and the water front at the north end, every rod is freighted with the history of the founding of New England. Few buildings yet remain of the earliest period, and such as do are in Roxbury, Dorchester, and Medford, places where the commercial growth has been moderate, but in the City of Boston, as one wanders through its streets, the eye meets tablets placed at various localities, which tell the story in brief of an event coincident with the life of the forefathers, and as we read them our mind conjectures what those brave pioneers would say could they witness the changes as existing to-day.

OLD NORTH CHURCH, BOSTON, MASS.

Let us take a little journey through the streets and read the inscriptions placed in various localities by the Antiquarian and Historical societies; it will prove interesting, at least:

At No. 409 Commercial street is Constitution Wharf, so named from the fact that here the Frigate Constitution (old Ironsides) was built.

At No. 379, the North Battery, a fortification was built here in 1646, and not removed until after the Revolutionary War ended.

At corner of Pearl street and Atlantic avenue was located Griffin's Wharf, where the citizens in 1773 threw into the sea the cargoes of tea with which the three British ships lying there were laden.

At No. 19 North Square Paul Revere resided from 1770-80.

At corner of Hanover and Clark streets is the site of the new North Meeting House, 1714.

At North Square and Moon street stood the meeting house of the Second or old North Church, built 1650, burned 1676, rebuilt 1677, and destroyed for firewood by British soldiers during the siege of Boston, 1776.

Salem street, Christ Church (the story of which is told in these pages); from belfry Paul Revere displayed the lanterns April 18th, 1775.

Salem, corner Charter street, was located the residence of Sir William Phips, the first Royal Governor of the Province, under the second charter, 1692.

Hanover, corner North Bennet street, the home of Rev. Increase Mather, 1676, and later the home of Andrew and John Eliot, father and son, ministers of the new North Church, 1742-1813.

No. 298 Hanover street. Home in 1655 of Rev. John Mayo, minister of Second Church to 1672, and of Rev. Cotton Mather, minister, 1685-1728.

Hanover, near Richmond street, stood the meeting house known as "New Brick Church" and Cockerel Church," 1721-1844; new building erected 1845.

Hanover street, where the American House now stands, lived General Joseph Warren, physician, orator, patriot, who fell at Bunker Hill, 1775.

No. 130 Prince street was site of the Stoddard House, which was used as a hospital by the British after the battle of Bunker Hill. Major John Pitcairn died there.

The Old Belfry
Lexington Mass.

Cambridge street and Lynde is the site of the old church (now used as a branch of the Public Library) that was erected in 1737, occupied as barracks by the British troops during the siege of Boston; they removed the steeple to prevent the patriots from signaling to the camp in Cambridge.

Nos. 17 and 19 Tremont Row stood the house in which John Endicott, Governor of Massachusetts Bay colony, 1629, died in 1665.

Pemberton Square was the site of the house of Daniel Maude, who kept the first free school established in Boston, 1636. Also here was located the house in which resided Henry Vane, Governor of the colony in 1636, and of Rev. John Cotton, minister of First Church.

Court street, corner Court Square, is the old Court House, which was erected in 1836 on the site of the old prison, which was erected in 1635, and in which Captain Kid, the pirate, was confined. In the present building Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, was a prisoner in 1854.

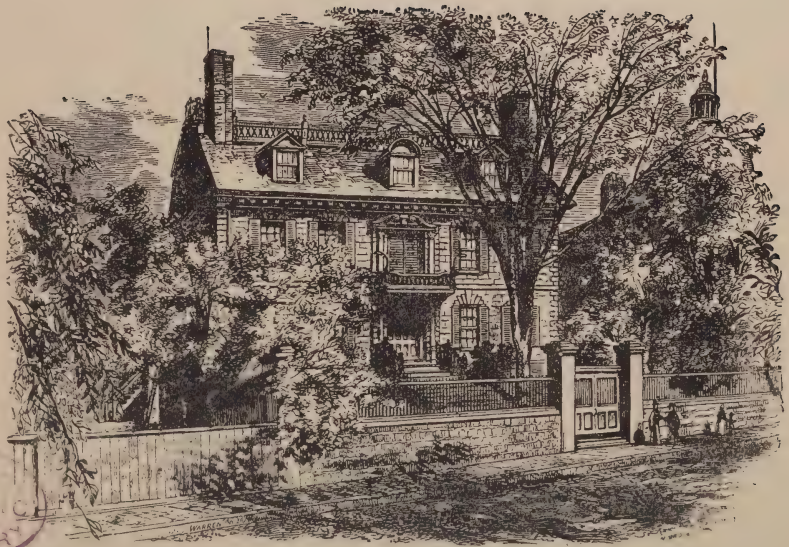
Court street, corner Franklin avenue. On the east corner stood the printing office of James Franklin, the publisher of the the *New England Courant*. It was here that Benjamin Franklin served his apprenticeship. In an upper room were held the meetings of the "Long Club," whose members were most active patriots. It was here that the leaders in secret planned resistance to British authority from the time of the stamp act to the Declaration of Independence.

No. 39 Tremont street. Here stood the mansion of Peter Faneuil and his brother Andrew; also the residence of Lieut. Gov. Phillips.

No. 173 Washington street was the location of Paul Revere's shop in 1789. Here he did engraving and gold and silver manufacturing.

No. 209 Washington street. The site of the second building erected by the First Church in 1639; burned 1711, rebuilt 1712, removed 1807.

Washington street, opposite School, stood the house of John Winthrop, Governor of the colony, erected in 1644, and in which he died in 1649. It became the property of Rev. John Norton, minister of the First Church, and his widow gave it to the Third or Old South Church. The home was



Hancock's House, Beacon Street.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

used for a parsonage for many years, but during the siege of Boston it was torn down for firewood by the British in 1776. On the site was erected the first business block in Boston, consisting of five stores with dwelling above.

Washington street, north corner of School, is the old building erected in 1712 and known as the "Old Corner Bookstore," for which purpose it was used for over a century, until about five years ago, when the character of the business was changed.

Washington street, southwest corner of School, was known as "Hough's Corner." The town records of March 30, 1634, record the order, "Also it is ordered that the street (School) from Mr. Atherton Hough's to the Centry Hill (Beacon) to be layd out and soe kept open forever."

School street, at No. 19, was the site of Cromwell's Head Tavern, 1705; here were visitors at various times, Gen. Washington, Gen. Lafayette, and Paul Jones.

School street, City Hall. In 1635 was erected by the town a building for the use of the Boston Public Latin School, an institution which has continued in the city since its establishment in 1748. The school was removed opposite to the corner of Chapman place, where it continued until 1850. Also upon the present site of the City Hall was the house occupied by General Haldimand, to whom the boys of the Latin School made complaint that their coast on the Common was destroyed. He ordered the coast restored and reported the affair to General Gage, who remarked that "it was impossible to beat the notion of liberty out of the people, as it was rooted in them from childhood."

Washington street, at 327, stood the Province House, the official residence of the Royal Governors; it was erected in 1679. After the Revolution it was occupied by state officers until completion of the new State House in 1798. A part of this old house is still standing and can be seen from Province court, directly in the rear of 327.

Washington street, corner Milk, is located the Old South Church, particulars relating to which have already been given.

Washington street, corner Essex, was the site of the Liberty Tree, planted in 1646, and cut down by the British for fire wood in 1775. Events of a patriotic nature which took place under its branches have been recorded in former pages.

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Tremont street, corner Hollis, stood until about six years ago the house in which Nathaniel, David, Thomas, and Josiah Bradlee, with John Fulton, assisted by Sarah Bradlee Fulton, disguised themselves as Mohawk Indians and took part in throwing the tea into Boston harbor in 1773. "Hurrah for Griffin's Wharf, the Mohawks are coming!"

State street, at the corner of Washington, south, was the residence of Robert Keayne, the merchant who bequeathed to the town three hundred pounds for a town hall. He was also the founder of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638.

State street, at the corner of Washington, north, was the house of John Coggan, and in it he opened the first store in Boston.

State street, the old State House. This has been fully described in the previous pages.

State street, at the corner of Devonshire, east, was the location of the first meeting house erected in Boston—the particulars of which have been given.

State street, north side, where Devonshire street is continued, was situated the home of Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First Church, 1632-1667.

State street, corner Exchange, was the site of the Royal Custom House, where the onerous burden of taxes was imposed upon the people.

State street, on the north side and west corner of Exchange, was the shop of Anthony Stoddard, 1644, occupied as a residence in 1646, and during the period of the Royal Governors the Royal Exchange Tavern occupied it. From here the stage coaches for all points departed. The first coach from Boston to New York left this tavern September 7th, 1772. It was scheduled to leave every two weeks.

State street, corner of Congress, west, was the site of the residence of Elder Thomas Leverett, of the First Church, and his son, Governor John Leverett. It is now a stately building, in which are the offices of that eminent financier, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson. Directly in front of this building is that historic spot where occurred, on March, 1770, what is known as the Boston massacre; the exact location where the first blood of the American Revolution was shed is marked by the paving stones being arranged in a circle.

Devonshire street, corner of Milk, now occupied by the post-office, was the site of the first Roman Catholic cathedral in New England, erected in 1803. It also marks the spot where the great fire of 1872 was stopped.

Winter street, corner Winter place, stood the home of Samuel Adams; he died here in 1802.

Dorchester, Edward Everett Square, stood the mansion of Robert Oliver in 1745, and in it Edward Everett was born April 11th, 1794.

Dorchester. There are numerous places of great historical interest where tablets have been placed, reciting the events with which they have been connected, and the same is true of South Boston, Roxbury, and Charlestown. Any of the numerous street guides of Boston will give their location.

MINUTE-MAN

BOSTON TO DAY

It is a great manufacturing, commercial, and financial center. In 1908 its total assessed valuation was one billion and a half dollars. Its twenty national banks have a capital of nearly thirty million of dollars, and about two hundred million of dollars on deposit. Its bank clearings reach ten billion of dollars annually. Its Stock Exchange clearances are over thirty million shares annually.

It has over three thousand manufacturing establishments with a capital of one hundred and forty million of dollars; seventy-five thousand employees, who earn in wages each year forty-five million of dollars; and has total manufacturing products of two hundred million dollars yearly.

It is the largest shoe, leather, and hide center in the world.

It is the greatest wool market in the United States.

It is the leading confectionery manufacturing center of the country.

It is the country's greatest domestic dry goods market.

Its sales of rubber boots and shoes are the largest in the world, amounting to over thirty-two million pairs yearly.

It manufactures over twelve million dollars' worth of clothing annually, under the best hygienic conditions, which are superior to any in the country that are devoted to this industry.

It is the world's greatest automobile selling center, all of New England and the British Provinces receiving mainly their supplies from this city.

It has within the city, and in its immediate suburbs, the largest manufacturing establishments in the world, which are devoted to producing boots and shoes, shoe machinery, watches, electrical works, and other industries.

Its population is one and a quarter million in the greater city. It has a population within a fifty-mile radius of over three millions of people, exceeding any other city in the country excepting New York.

It is the metropolis of New England, which comprises a population in total of six million people.

It has one-fifteenth of the English-speaking and English-reading buyers who reside in the United States, that live within fifty miles of its center.

It is the second commercial port of the continent with imports and exports which yearly amount to, in round numbers, three hundred millions of dollars.

It is the natural port of the northwest and of the Dominion of Canada.

Its splendid harbor channels are being improved daily. Over eight millions of dollars have been so far expended in this work.

It is nearer to Europe and all Mediterranean ports than any other large city on the sea coast, and is the favorite point of departure and arrival for travelers to and from Europe.

It is the terminus of three great railroad systems, connecting with the Northwest, West, South, and Canada.

It has the two greatest passenger terminals in the world.

It has millions of square feet of vacant land adjacent to the water front or railroads, which is suitable for manufacturing purposes of all kinds.

It is the ideal and popular convention city in the United States. Each year many of them are held here.

It has ample high-class hotel accommodations.

It has magnificent ocean beaches in its immediate vicinity.

It is within a short ride by steam, trolley, boat, or motor of Lexington, Concord, Salem, Plymouth, Cambridge, and many other famous places.

It is the great gateway and the clearing house of summer tourist travel to the coast places of Massachusetts and Maine; to the White and Green mountains; to the lakes of New Hampshire and Maine; to Bar Harbor, and the Canadian Province resorts.

It is the great educational center (which includes Cambridge and all New England).

It is the finest residential city, with its magnificent suburbs, of any city in the world.

And finally, it will in time (with the efforts now being put forth to make it so) become the best city on the continent in every respect.

THE GIST OF BOSTON—1915

A CITY MOVEMENT—organizing the co-operation of all agencies which want to do things for industrial and civic improvement.

A CITY PLAN—co-ordinating the proposals of all agencies which want things done into a program which the public can understand and carry out.

A CITY CALENDAR—setting dates ahead when parts of that city program can and ought to be carried out.

A CITY PROPAGANDA—enlisting every ounce of civic interest in every citizen to see that they are carried out.

A CITY EXPOSITION IN 1915—of the factories, stores, public departments, institutions, city equipment, and resources, homes and health, social and industrial relations, —of the city itself in action,—which shall show to all the world how far Boston has lived up to her vision and shall be prophetic of the city that is to be.

It is in woolens, leather goods, and general manufactures, as a market and wholesale center for the cotton-mill and other industrial towns of New England, that her business future lies. Other cities, nearer natural resources, or with half-developed agricultural country behind them, can continue to gamble on raw leads of wealth, and on fresh supplies of crude immigrant labor. Not so, Boston. Her strength lies in the mastery of processes possessed by her manufacturers; and, of increasingly larger significance, in the skill, permanence, and good will of her working force. Merchant and manufacturer find comomn cause in this proposition. The conviction is gaining ground that by reducing costs in handling goods and materials, by perfecting Boston's equipment as a trading center, by civic undertakings that will bring business to the Hub, but more than that, by increasing the output of the mills by increasing the productivity of the operatives, will Boston be assured of her future. And they are looking to the city and to civic agencies as a big factor in meeting the situation. The 1915 movement is at a tangent with the general back-set toward cutting down municipal expenditure at this time. It is out of patience with those who merely shout for economy. It is equally for the elimination of waste and for rooting out

graft, but it is strong in the faith that the way for a city to get over its poverty is not to hug it; but to spend more if that expenditure will mean more productivity and more income. It is a man's movement while social reform in Boston has hitherto depended largely on women. Many of the men are technically unfamiliar with the subjects they propose to handle; while it is in philanthropic work that the influence of the Back Bay still dominates as nowhere else and is at its best. For the Associated Charities has a large following and the Civic League, with its cheery orders to water the flowers instead of tying them on, has won many converts from the old almsgiving ways. What will be the attitude of the leaders in these and other fields to the new movement? Will these leaders give it the substance and human insight it needs, or will they stand aside until it has made good? The indications seem to be the former—a realization more and more quickly formulating, that here is a medium for securing quick and far-reaching responses to some of the things they have stood for longest.

Right here, of course, lies the danger of a business man's movement in practical civics—the danger of pushing ahead on a basis of incomplete information and unassimilated technique. To slap a bridge in here, sink a dock there, rake out a park in a woods beyond, is comparatively simple; but to build with human material is a different craft. What is to be the criterion of whether or not there are enough hospitals in Boston; or whether the courts prevent or make crime; or what drains which an industry makes upon health are too costly for a community to stand?

There are, of course, two answers. If the Boston board merely secures the things which have been proved by experience in other cities—the recreation centers of Chicago, the clean milk of Rochester, the library system of Pittsburg, the school-standards of St. Louis, it will excel them all. They are in the position of directors of a railroad, who have had only business experience, but who call on engineers and operating experts for report and recommendation, mix them with common sense, and arrive at far-reaching decisions.

The other answer is that, after all, the 1915 movement is not primarily a body for scientific research. It is executive: instigative; is there to put things in motion. In a way, if successful in organizing and arousing this community, it is the biggest challenge yet made to properly constituted

agencies of research and experimentation; it calls for the sanitary, social and economic facts, which are needed in weaving the texture of better civic and industrial relationships.

It is easy to augur that the movement may flat out or grow stale, that even if it runs its six years' course, Boston will slump worse than ever. Yet it is to be borne well in mind that it is not merely the automobile-toured community of 1915 for which these men are working, but for the city imperishable, for the people with a vision. To reach that vision, they would link with civics, organized democracy; and with life and labor, the genius of American progress. Said one of them:

"We have depended too much upon trust funds for our social regeneration—the big gifts of time and money of a few men. Everybody has some vision of better things. Organize it, set it free. Gather together the stocking savings of civic interest and you will have a working capital beyond anything the cities have known."

And another:

"We have accomplished wonders of invention in the mechanical arts—we are just on the fringe of invention in social achievement. We see about us not only the economic inequalities but the inanities of our modern life. We have seen misery accumulating in New York, Boston, Pittsburg, and the other cities of America. Yet we have not only resources such as the world has never known, but also the wealth which is freedom to work things out. * * * In our communal adjustments, we have not yet realized that the risks and hazards of employment must be met either out of income through higher wages, or out of taxation. The cost of living to-day requires insurance against sickness, old age, accidents, and premature death, as surely as it implies expenditures for food. Such insurance is necessary for freedom and independence. * * * On the other hand, we have only begun to get the potential work capacity out of men. No men can shake my belief that with larger living and more leisure, men can produce more. That is the way Boston and New England will hold their own. Work adjustments in differing lines of production are not the same, any more than you can build dynamos with a shoe-button machine. When you get the same sort of capacity and ingenuity that has gone into industrial processes, applied to men, you will get the same result. Our vision of the city is only a symbol; our vision is of men."

Paul Revere's Ride
on the Night

B. P. L. Rivers
Jan 25 1911

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